

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH SPECIAL MANURES.

As our readers have perhaps already observed, we are giving frequent notices of experiments made to ascertain the specific action of various chemical substances, when applied to different crops. We shall continue to follow up this subject, and publish all reliable experiments and results we can obtain, both from experimenters themselves, and from the journals of our own and foreign countries. There is often, among farmers, an unwarranted prejudice against articles from foreign journals; but it should be remembered that *soils and crops are similar the world over, and hence a good result obtained in any one country is, in some degree, valuable to every other country.* It should also be borne in mind, that several foreign countries are ahead of our own in scientific and experimental research, and in the inducements held out by Government, as well as by large Societies, to encourage improvements in agriculture. We have taken care to provide ourselves with the earliest issues of the more valuable foreign agricultural journals, and we read them carefully, in order to select or condense such articles as may be of practical value to our readers; and we trust they will not pass over these as valueless, because bearing a foreign impress. But to return to the subject of this article. We highly value the *suggestions* of science to agriculture, and firmly believe that great practical good will be derived from chemical investigations into the nature of soils, manures, and plants; yet, in the present state of science, we believe most of these *suggestions* of science must be put to the test of actual and oft-repeated trials before they can be relied upon as sure guides to practice. The investigating chemist examines the nature of the plant, makes out a careful table of the various proportions of particular elements, organic and inorganic, that enter into its composition, and by a similar examination of the elements of soils and manures, reasonably concludes that he can accurately determine what combinations of particular manures and soils will exactly meet the requirements of a particular plant. But experience thus far has shown that the conclusion of the chemist can only be considered as *suggestive*. It is on this account that we look so anxiously for any new reliable experiments, that may be considered as proving or disproving the *theories* of the chemist. In agriculture, science is eminently "the handmaid of practice."

There are so many circumstances that influence or produce results, that to make these results valuable, requires much care on the part of every one engaged in making practical experiments. He should take into account the different

varieties of the plant, its health, age, and acclimation; the characteristics of the soil, its general composition, former treatment, wetness or dryness, inclination and consequent liability to have the washings of one part spread over and influence another part, its present mechanical treatment; the climate, the usual and unusual variations of the weather in reference to heat, cold, rain, and drought; and he should have especial care to secure accuracy in measuring and sowing seed; in estimating the comparative results obtained by the use of different fertilizers, and also in procuring *pure* articles for the experiment. Many otherwise valuable experiments are rendered useless, and even injurious, from the fact that too small a plot of ground is taken from which to calculate the results over a whole field, since a slight error is magnified in proportion to the relative smallness of the measured plot, taken as the basis of calculation.

But all these minutiae are easily attended to, and we hope soon to see a wide increase of the present interest manifested in putting to practical test the theories developed by scientific research. Every farmer who devotes a plot of ground to actual accurate experiment, and furnishes the results to others, is not only benefiting himself, but may also be considered a benefactor to his race.

We invite the especial attention of our readers to our weekly record of experiments, trusting they will be studied, to find what new information they may convey; criticised, to detect errors; and repeated, in order to strengthen or lessen the reliance to be placed upon their results.

## MILDEW ON GRAPES.

We have had many complaints, from different parts of the country, of the great destruction of grapes from mildew; and as our vines have suffered in common with others, we have watched the gradual blighting of more than half of our crop with no less concern than attention. Mildew among grapes of both cold and hot-houses is very common, and is easily cured by burning sulphur; but a destructive mildew among grapes growing in the open air, the wild as well as the cultivated, is, we believe, almost unknown among us.

We have heard many opinions as to the cause of this mildew; but according to the best evidence we can obtain, not one of them can be correct.

Our own vines are growing in several different ways: on arbors, trellises, up lattice-work on one side of our house, and in front of the piazza of the second story, running over the eaves, and across slats placed about two feet high above a tin roof. We also have them growing tied up to stakes standing about six feet apart, well

exposed to the sun and every wind that blows. Some of the vines were pruned early in the season, others as late as the 10th of May, while others were left untouched, and yet all are alike badly mildewed. The blight has also fallen on several varieties of the native grape growing wild on our premises. Some of these are the product of vines which have run to the tops of trees, while others cover wood and stone fences. The mildew on these, however, is not near so destructive as on the Isabella and Catawba.

The season with us thus far has been uncommonly wet, and frequently, after several days of drenching rain, the sun has come out so hot as to scorch the leaves badly, and more than half the foliage on the vines had decayed by the 30th of August, or fallen to the ground. Scarce a leaf is left on some branches, yet on these the fruit is most promising, and least affected by the mildew.

## WINTER FATTENING UNPROFITABLE.

MANY farmers have adopted the practice of fattening their animals, especially swine, during the winter. Last February, we saw scores of loads of pork, in the carcass, on the way to market, on the line of our New-England railroads. We suppose this practice has been adopted because this season affords more leisure for threshing and grinding corn, grain, &c., and more time to attend to feeding. Science, however, as well as experience, affords us some sure light on this subject.

It is now settled, almost beyond a doubt, that in the animal economy, while the bones serve as a frame-work, and the muscles as the organs of strength and motion, the principal use of fat is to keep up the heat of the system. The temperature of all warm-blooded animals is, at most times, higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and the consumption of fat in the body is constantly required to keep up this elevation of temperature. The amount of heat given off from the surface of the body depends upon the relative coldness of the air. In cold weather, then, more fat-producing, that is, more heat-producing food, is required to sustain the animal, than in warm weather; and from the same amount of food there will be less *surplus* fat left, to increase the bulk. To illustrate: suppose that in October an animal requires 10 lbs. of corn a day to supply the loss of heat, while 15 lbs. are daily consumed. This will leave 5 lbs. of the corn, or 33 per cent., to go to increase the bulk or weight. But in January or February, owing to the increased coldness of the air, the same animal will probably require one fifth more food; that is, 12 lbs. of corn, to keep up the natural warmth of the body. This will leave but 3 lbs. of corn, or 20 per cent., to



increase the weight; or, what is the same thing, 90 per cent. more food must be given, to produce an increase of weight in January, equal to that of October. This is a fair illustration of what is actually the case, though the figures given may be wide of the mark.

Another suggestion arises in this connection, viz.: that fattening animals especially should be protected, as much as possible, from cold, by keeping them in warm enclosures.

#### JAUNT IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—No. 2.

*Farm of Mr. De Forest.*—This gentleman is a near neighbor of Mr. Haight, mentioned in our first number, and has an excellent farm, which he has made so by years of perseverance in a steady line of improvement. It is devoted principally to stock and fruit. He has an orchard of about eighteen acres of pears, peaches, and apples; and we must confess we never saw trees in better condition. This is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the fact that this orchard was set out on newly-cleared forest land, the soil of which was bountifully furnished with all the elements necessary to grow healthy trees and fruit; for Mr. De Forest has applied scarcely any other fertilizer to it except common barn-yard manure. He has ploughed and cropped the orchard every year, and washed the body of the trees with soap-suds. There are six hundred pear trees. Every other one in the rows is on a quince stock, which will be done bearing about the time the others get large enough to make it necessary to cut them down. These little trees were hanging full of fair, large fruit. The peach trees were looking well, and the apple trees very promising.

Mr. De F. has a fine yearling Devon bull and a Devon cow, and proposes enlarging his stock in this line, although he is surrounded mostly by short-horn breeders. But we like to see a variety of stock kept up in every neighborhood, for no one kind suits all tastes and the different qualities of soil.

The principal stock on this farm, however, is Merino sheep. Mr. De F. imported his buck from France, and a noble great fellow he is, too. The first crop of this buck's lambs, from the common American Merino ewes, sheared twice as much wool as any lambs they ever produced before, although they have been turned out to run with the others, all receiving the same kind of treatment. This shows a great and really valuable improvement.

*To guard Bees from the Moth.*—Mr. De Forest has practised a novel method (at least to us) of preserving his bees from the ravages of the moth. He takes a skeleton of an ox's head, and places it in the crotch of each tree near his bee-hives. In the holes of these skeletons wrens make their nests, and they devour the moths at the bee-hives as fast as they appear, but do not touch the bees.

Mr. De Forest's buildings are handsome and commodious, and every thing about him is kept in such nice order as to make it a pleasure to walk over his farm and inspect its cultivation.

#### THOUGHTS IN AN AMATEUR'S GARDEN.

It is a beautiful spot, a creation of genius and taste; as much so as the costly painting or the elaborate piece of statuary. Carving in dirt is as much a fine art as carving in marble. It as

much calls for inventive capacity and for skill in execution, as the products of any school of art. And when the design of the amateur gardener is carried out, his handiwork is as capable of impressing the soul as the painting or the statue.

There are many such creations, wrought up with more or less of finish, in the vicinity of all our cities and large towns. Here and there they are found in the country, bright gems amid the surrounding wastes. Their proprietors, in the main, are gentlemen in easy worldly circumstances, and, by reason of their social position, have an extensive influence. Whatever may be said of the defects of many of these gardens, the bad taste of their arrangement, their pretension, the improper selection of fruits, shrubs, and flowers; they are so far in advance of the ordinary farm-house and cottage, that they serve as models and exert a good influence. The very sight of fine ornamental trees and flowers, even though the selection is not the best, is suggestive to the man who has neither by his own door. And these private gardens, though they were only seen from the highway, are a boon to the country. Every tree and shrub planted by the amateur is a silent preacher to the wayfarer, bidding him go and do likewise. Every tasteful, well-kept yard in front of a dwelling is an often-read epistle upon aesthetics, and is doing something to improve the rural taste, and to cultivate the love of home among our countrymen.

How beautiful these cultivated grounds about the dwellings make a country, the traveller amid English scenery can vividly recall. "One can hardly visit the mother-country without lavishing all the epithets of admiration on her rural beauty; and his praises are as justly due to the way-side cottages of the humble laborers, whose pecuniary condition of life is far below that of our numerous small householders, as to the great palaces and villas. Perhaps the loveliest and most fascinating of the 'cottage homes,' of which Mrs. Hemans has so touchingly sung, are the clergymen's dwellings in that country; dwellings for the most part of very moderate size, and no greater cost than are common in all the most thriving and populous parts of the Union, but which, owing to the love of horticulture, and the taste for something above the merely useful, which characterize their owners as a class, are, for the most part, radiant with the bloom and embellishment of the loveliest flowers and shrubs." This rural cultivation gives the vicinity of Boston its greatest charm. The good work is well begun there, and no equal area in our country can boast of so many attractive and tasteful homes.

These amateur gardens are doing much to cultivate the taste of the country for floriculture and horticulture: and with a little attention on the part of their owners, they might be made much more efficient in this good work. Moral reforms are said to begin with the humble classes, and work upward in society. Rural cultivation must begin with the wealthy, who have the means of adornment. It is in this way that this reform has been carried in England, and that whole country has been made a land of gardens. Rural taste has descended from the Chatsworths, and the public parks and gardens of the nation, to the humblest cottages. From these large receptacles of trees and plants, it has been easy for all classes to procure the gems that adorn their homes.

Our countrymen are not deficient in capacity to appreciate fine trees or flowers, or such an arrangement of both as makes a home look tasteful and inviting. Many an elm that waves gracefully in the distant pasture is coveted by the farmer as an ornament for his home. He would pay largely to have it removed where he could enjoy its shade. He admires the few well-kept gardens he sees in the suburbs of the market-town he frequently visits. But he cannot name the shrubs and flowers that please his eye, and does not know how or where they are to be procured. He admires a pleasant home as much as any one, and will go as far as his neighbors in adorning his own. But he sees little around him to cultivate his taste, or to make him dissatisfied with his present treeless home. He wants but the stimulus of good example, and the knowledge of trees, shrubs, and flowers, to make him zealous in rural improvements.

Now, here is a very wide field of usefulness for our amateurs; a work of benevolence that will tell upon human improvement and happiness quite as much as other schemes of philanthropy that make far more noise in the world. We know that many of them are not strangers to this labor of love, as the improving farm-houses and cottages for miles around them bear ample testimony. But many others do little for improvement among their neighbors, either from the apprehension that their gifts of plants and flowers would not be appreciated, or that the practice of giving to all applicants would subject them to troublesome demands upon their time. There is doubtless ground for both these apprehensions in many cases; but suppose half the plants a gentleman might conveniently send out from his garden should find appreciating owners in as many different houses; how much happiness would they confer, and how much would they do to cultivate the taste of the neighborhood! There are few shrubs or flowers in any private garden that would not be prized by others who do not possess them. Plants are prolific, and many of them are multiplied with very little labor. A very small patch of strawberries will in a single season furnish young plants enough to stock a score of small gardens in the neighborhood. Now, suppose a gentleman should give out word, in any way most convenient to himself, that on a given day he would furnish such friends as called at his garden with young plants enough to set out a strawberry-bed; could he make the day's work of his gardener in any other way more available for the common good, or for his own personal happiness? Flowers are prolific in seeds, and a little time of the gardener, wisely directed, will serve to distribute hundreds of packages among neighbors and friends, to cheer and adorn their homes. Even fruit trees might be distributed without any very large outlay of time or capital. Seedlings are constantly showing themselves, and these are easily budded with the choicest fruits. If a score of young trees were sent out every year, they would accomplish much in due time, by cultivating a taste for tree-planting. Scions and buds, in their appropriate season, might be distributed with much less difficulty.

The happy results of such labors among amateur gardeners may be seen in the suburbs of Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, New-York, and other places, where the weekly horticultural shows afford the best facilities for the distribu-



tion of seeds and plants. The wonderful transformation which front yards and gardens have undergone in the vicinity of these cities, is greatly needed throughout our country. Let our amateurs put their hands to the work in earnest, and the needed reformation in the exterior of our homes will soon be wrought.

#### DRAINING—No. 9.

##### Method of Constructing Drains.—Stone Drains.

In a very large majority of cases, where draining is to be done, tile or stone drains will be found far preferable to any of the methods yet described. We are quite sure that tile drains,

of all others, are the cheapest in most cases, and that they will generally be adopted; yet we think this may sometimes be done too hastily, and without a due estimation of some of the peculiar advantages of stone drains. But though tile drains are generally more easily and cheaply constructed, where tiles can readily be procured, yet in other situations stone drains are sometimes more available, and they have in many cases stood the trial of centuries; and if rightly constructed, we think they give more certain promise of permanent effectiveness.

There are various methods of filling drains with stones, several of which are illustrated in the following cuts:

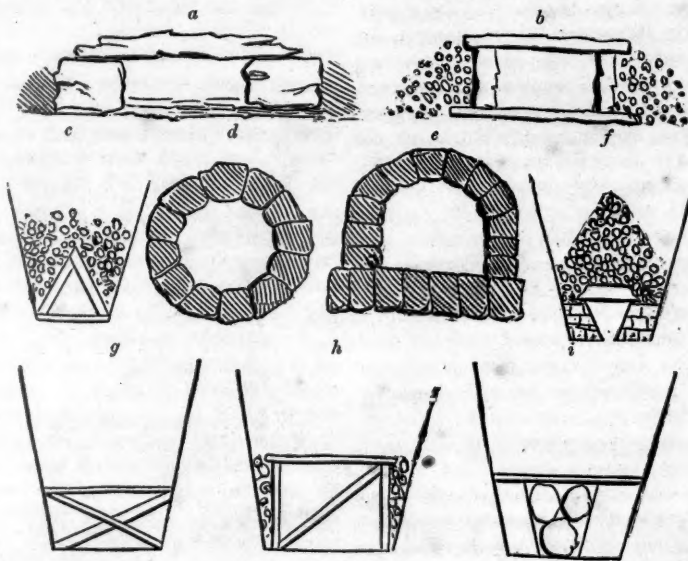


Fig. 10.

The bottom part of the drain only is shown, or that part filled with stones. The simplest method, however, of filling drains with stones is shown in the next illustration, fig. 11.

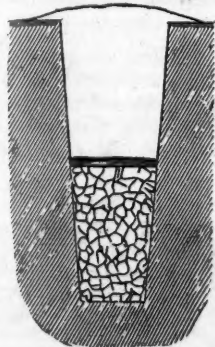


Fig. 11.

The drain is made with the proper width, depth, and inclination, and filled partly up with small stones. These are covered over with straw, turf, coarse bog-hay, shavings, leaves, moss, or some similar material, to prevent the dirt from falling among them, and the remainder of the drain is then filled up with the earth that has been thrown out in digging.

A second method often practised, and especially where a large amount of water is to be carried off, is to dig the drain pretty wide at the bottom, and build up walls upon each side, leaving a central passage open, which is finally covered over with flat stones. Above the covering, a layer, of greater or less thickness, of small stones, is frequently put in before the final filling in with soil. Illustrations of this are given in a, b, d, e, f, and i, in fig. 10 above. In a and b, two stones only are used upon the sides. In

constructing large main drains, one of these forms will generally be found the most practicable. Two or three forms may be adopted in different parts of the same drain, if there is such a variety of stones as to make it more convenient to do so.

A third method is illustrated by fig. 12.

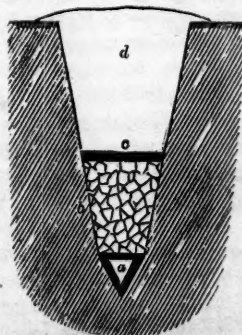


Fig. 12.

The drain is cut wedge-shaped at the bottom, and two flat stones are put in upon the sides, meeting in an angle at the lowest point, and spread apart from each other at the upper edges. Upon the top of these a flat stone is laid. This must be wide enough to extend across the drain so as to be kept in place by the sides. When these three flat stones are thus laid, they will form an open drain between them, a section of which may be seen at a, fig. 12. Above this, the drain is partly filled with small stones, covered over with gravel or some vegetable substance, and the space above filled with earth.

A fourth method is shown in fig. 13. This differs from the third method in the manner of arranging the three stones forming the three-

sided opening a. The drain is left square at the bottom, a flat stone is laid in, and the two other stones are set upon this at the sides of the drain, and then leaned against each other at the top, or one of the stones is wider and lies over the upper edge of the other, as shown at c, fig. 10. In either case there is left the opening a, fig. 13, and above them is placed the layer of small stones as before described.

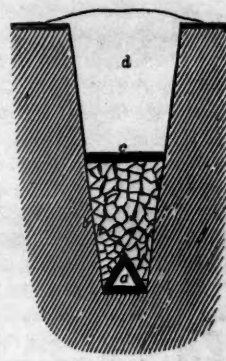


Fig. 13.

Which of the two methods is to be preferred, that of fig. 12, or that of fig. 13, depends much upon the character of the soil at the bottom of the drain. In a compact, hard soil, we should prefer the first arrangement, fig. 12, for two especial reasons: 1st, in fig. 13 there is always danger of the displacement and falling-in of the side stones. Great care is needed in putting in the upper layer of small stones, and after the completion of the drain, there is still danger of some such displacement in a long drain. 2d, in fig. 12, when there is but a small quantity of water, it will be compressed within the narrower channel in the lower part, and on this account there will be a strong current to wash out any sand or clay that may have found its way into the drain; while in fig. 13, a small quantity of water will be so much spread over the bottom as to diminish its current, and hence the greater liability of clogging up.

But in a less compact soil, fig. 13 would be preferable, since the flat stone at the bottom gives a good foundation for the rest of the filling up, and this would be safer than the arrangement in fig. 12, where the side-stones rest simply upon the soil, and may be pressed out of place. Any one of the last three methods is preferable to the first named, (fig. 11), if flat stones are easily available. The continuous opening gives a free and direct passage for the water, and in the event of this opening becoming filled up at any point, we have the layer of small stones still left to carry off the water.

As before hinted, the character of the soil, the quantity of water to be conveyed away, and especially the kind and quantity of stones that can be most cheaply obtained, must decide which of these several kinds of stone drains is best adapted to a particular farm or locality. Where small stones only can be obtained, the first method must necessarily be adopted. Where a small quantity only of suitable flat stones, with an abundance of small ones, can be obtained, then the third or fourth method would be the best. Where there is an abundance of flat as well as of small stones, and a large quantity of water to be carried away, the second method would be preferable.

**Depth of Stone Drains.**—The general depth of drains, dependent upon the character of the soil drained, will be discussed in our general remarks upon this subject. Stone drains espe-



cially need to be made deep, from the depth of filling they require. They, like all covered drains, should be placed entirely below the reach of the plough. The common depth of ploughing, now practised, should not be taken as any guide here; for in many fields, and indeed on most farms, the plow has seldom penetrated below six inches from the surface. But a better system is coming into practice. We are quite sure the time is not far distant, when most land will be generally broken up with the surface-plough, at least twelve inches deep, and then stirred six or eight inches deeper, with the subsoil-plough. After lands have been freed from water for a year or two, by draining, we have every reason to believe, that the deeper they can be stirred and pulverized, the greater will be the produce. The top of the stone filling should then be at least 18 or 20 inches below the surface. Seven inches more should be allowed for the duct in the bottom of the third or fourth methods, (figs. 12 and 13.) The depth of stone above the duct will depend upon the character of the soil, the abundance of materials for filling, and the distance of the drains from each other. The side of the drain constitutes a *drawing* surface. If the soil is compact, the wider this surface, the more effectual will be the draining. In clay land, it is desirable to have a layer of loose stones, 12 inches deep. Less than this will answer in a soil that presents less resistance to the water. These circumstances taken into consideration, the drain should in all cases be sunk not less than 34 to 40 inches deep, according to the porosity of the soil. In our general remarks, we shall present other reasons for constructing all kinds of drains even deeper than this, in most cases.

**Width of Stone Drains.**—This will generally depend upon the ease of digging, and the abundance of materials at hand for filling. In a soil filled with boulders or large stones, it is necessary to dig the drain pretty wide, so as to be able to get out such stones easily, or to leave them projecting from the sides, without closing up the drain too much. As the *drawing* power depends more upon the perpendicular surface of the stone filling than upon the width of the drain, the narrower it is made, the better, since less material will be required for filling. It, however, must be wide enough for the convenience of the workmen while digging. Usually, where the soil is moderately free from large stones, fifteen inches will be found wide enough for the top, and at the bottom five to seven inches for the first method, (fig. 11;) ten to twelve inches for the second method; six to nine inches for the third and fourth methods, (fig. 12 and 13,) according to the thickness of the flat stones used in forming the duct a.

**The Size of Stones used for Filling.**—The smaller these can be made, the better will be the drain. Larger stones have larger and fewer cavities between them, which are more liable to be used as burrows for animals, and to be filled up by falling or washing in of earth. Experience has shown, we believe, that coarse gravel, and stones not more than one to three inches in diameter, are much better than those larger.

We have spoken of covering over the surface with turf, straw, &c. A much better plan would be to pass the stony materials over a fine sieve, and separate the fragments not more than half an inch in diameter, and use these as a final covering to the stones, before putting on the earth. Vegetable materials soon decay, and often wash

down and fill up the cavities. In all cases we think it better to put the coarser materials at the bottom, and the finer at the top.

**Expense of Stone Drains.**—We have accurate tables of expenses of such drains in England and Scotland, but, owing to the difference in price of labor, &c., these furnish no guide for this country. It will readily be seen that the character of the digging, the depth of the drains, the facility of getting materials, &c., will vary much in each locality. The expense will, in general, be found less than could be expected. We have seen, in this country, men digging drains, to be filled with stones, for 12½ to 18 cents per rod, where the drains were from two and a half to three feet deep. In some places, the filling has been reckoned at nothing, since the drains formed convenient receptacles for depositing stones that were otherwise in the way. We think that where the stones cannot be procured and put in for 20 to 30 cents per rod, these will not be found as profitable as tile, especially for small drains.

#### THE BLACK WART vs. THE CURCULIO.

LAST April, we came into the possession of a place abounding with fruit trees, which had been neglected for years. Among the plum trees, several of the rear rows were so completely covered with the black wart, that we considered them past help, and intended to cut them down immediately. We were so much engaged, however, that they escaped our recollection; and soon after blooming, finding them well set in fruit, we concluded not to molest them till fall. These trees ripened pretty good crops of green gages and other varieties of the plum, while all the fruit on the healthy trees, without exception, was so badly stung by the curculio, that we did not get a single ripe plum from them.

We would not wish to be understood from the above, that we are in favor of preserving trees diseased with the black wart; quite the contrary; but the fact of their not being attacked by the curculio is curious, at least to us, and we have thought it worth recording.

The black wart is very unsightly, and for that alone we would cut down any tree badly affected with it. But in addition to this, it is catching; it is a loathsome disease, and should never be tolerated. The moment it appears, in ever so minute a form, the branch showing it should be cut off and burnt. We intend to cut down all these diseased trees this fall, and burn them.

#### SAVE YOUR COAL ASHES.

MANY farmers are so situated that they burn hard coal during part or the whole of the year; and so far as our observation extends, they are accustomed to get rid of the ashes and cinders in the easiest manner possible, by throwing them into the street, or into some out-of-the-way place. This we think a wasteful policy. These cinders always contain more or less wood ashes, from the charcoal used in kindling, and hard coal itself yields more or less of valuable fertilizing materials. We have used these ashes and cinders on a garden, made by filling up a deep hollow with pure quicksand from the bottom of a cellar; and by adding leaves and weeds from the road-side, the soil was brought to the highest state of fertility. The cinders are valuable on a clay soil, since they materially assist to diminish

its compactness. Let all materials removed from the stove, grate, or fire-place be carefully saved and mixed with the soil. While we have the smallest plot of soil to cultivate, we should be loth to part with these materials for half a dollar a cart-load.

#### SALT WATER NOT DESTRUCTIVE TO RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

MR. BERGEN, of Port Washington, informed us recently, that last spring he accidentally lost overboard in the Neversink river, a barrel of rhubarb roots. Several months subsequently, he found some of these growing vigorously on the edge of the salt tide, from which he fairly enough concludes, that the application of salt may be highly useful for this plant.

**SHORTENING IN LIMA BEANS AND SQUASHES.**—The *Family Visitor* states that clipping the shoots of Lima beans, when about six feet high, produces an abundant crop, the beans ripening in August. Squashes, the vines of which were nipped after two or three squashes had formed, were larger, and ripened better. By cutting out the early-bearing branches, a succession of squashes was obtained through the summer. Tomatoes which grew on an excessively rich piece of ground were not benefited by shortening, new and more vigorous shoots successively pushing out in place of those which were clipped.

**LOVE-SICK POTATOES.**—Dr. Malfatti, of Austria, thinks he has found out, at last, the malady which has caused this esculent to be so diseased and unprolific. It is nothing but *love-sickness*—pining after that beautiful intercourse which is the source of joy and life to potatoes as well as men. Listen: The Doctor has presented this fanciful theory, and the remedy, to the savans at Vienna. It appears from the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, that this gentleman has planted pieces of potato in juxtaposition with roots of other monolied plants, such as the *Helianthus tuberosus*, *Cyclamen*, and also *Cardium Esculentum*, which is not even tuberous. He asserts that the potatoes grew vigorously, appearing to derive health from the adjoining plant, and absorbing their very flavor, while the tubers produced were entirely healthy, though the stock planted was defective; in one instance, he states that the potato was restored at the expense of the nurse plant, which became diseased.

**POTATO ONIONS.**—The large potato onion is beginning to attract notice among farmers as well as market gardeners. There are three kinds of potato or hill onions: one small; an old variety known by various names, as the Bunch Onion, Hill, Cluster, and Multipliers; and a later kind known as the Egg Onion, from its resemblance in form to an egg—all of which are propagated only from bulbs or setts. The two latter sorts are worthless compared with the large "English Potato Onion," when it can be obtained; but the scarcity and high price of the seed has prevented its extensive cultivation. Being very early, and for this reason commanding as good or a better price in June and July as they would the following spring for seed, the stock is kept down to the wants of the market gardeners; hence but few find their way into the market for seed, and the demand, as far as I have known, has never been supplied. They are very easily cultivated, and a sure crop; increase about four or five-fold, that is, five or six bushels for one; and the expense of cultivation is a mere trifle, as the ground may be occupied with various summer crops, with little or no detriment to the onions or the other crops.

My method of cultivation, which has been perfectly satisfactory for three years, is to plant them in the fall, or as early in spring as practicable, in rows about two and a half feet apart, and set them from four to eight inches apart.—*Rural New-Yorker*.



## PROTECTION TO BIRDS.

We noticed, a few days since, a huge collection of sticks, dry leaves, and grass on the top of a high tree by the road-side, near Port Washington, N. J. There were several large fish-hawks sailing around it, which led to the inquiry if this was their nest. "Yes," was the reply, "they are numerous here and in the most frequented places, as they are protected by the strong arm of the law." The fish-hawks keep the hen-hawks at a distance, it is said, and hence this apparently humane law. We wish all other legislative bodies were as considerate as that one of New-Jersey that enacted the fish-hawk law.

## HOW MUCH SUGAR DO WE EAT?

LAST year there was consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than twenty-four pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman, and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar was put into barrels holding two hundred pounds, and each barrel occupied a space of three feet square only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels, if placed in a row, would reach two hundred and twenty miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping-paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold one hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in the year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly \$15,000,000. Can some of our young school friends tell us how much tea this would sweeten?

SEVENTY SWARMS OF BEES AT WAR.—EZRA JIBBLE, a well-known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:

He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday, August 14, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road-side were obliged to make haste to avoid their sting. A little after 6 o'clock, quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach

of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.*

## VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF SHEEP AND STOCK.

THE ship *Germania*, Captain Wood, which arrived at this port on the 5th inst., from Havre, had on board a very valuable lot of Merino rams, selected in France by J. A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. They all arrived in capital condition.

Mr. Taintor purchased for J. D. PATTERSON, of Chautauque Co., N. Y., one Merino ram from the celebrated flock of M. CUGNOT; one ram, No. 2, for \$800; also two rams from the flock of M. GILBERT, for four hundred dollars each.

He also bought for Mr. BINGHAM, of Vermont, fifteen superb breeding rams, for which very high prices were paid.

In the same ship came five very beautiful Alderney heifers, from the best blood on the island. The cow from which one of these heifers was raised, made, while on grass, over sixteen pounds of butter a week, for seven successive weeks.

Near two hundred thousand dollars have been expended this summer in importing the very best animals from all parts of Europe. Among other animals, we learn there is soon to arrive a cargo of valuable Spanish jacks.



SUFFOLK BOAR, PRINCE.

I SEND you a cut of my Suffolk boar, Prince, imported with a lot of seven others from the yard of his Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT, by Mr. JOHN C. JACKSON, of New-York city. Shortly after their importation, the whole lot were sold to Col. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, who resold Prince to the subscriber. Prince is white, nearly destitute of hair, and weighs in his present condition about 400 lbs. He is easily kept in very high order, and is the most vigorous male I ever saw.

JOHN R. PAGE.

Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

## AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

NUMBER IV.

ON my return to Baden, I visited M. SCHUTZENBACH's, but found only his son-in-law, M. DE LA CHAISE, at home. He is a French physician, and owns a beautiful place near the city. He showed me vines planted by him four years ago, in ground on the side of a hill, which was trenched nearly three feet deep.

The varieties planted are the Burgundy and Chasselas of Fontainebleau. The first mentioned yields a red, and the second a white wine, both of which are very much esteemed. He expects to obtain from this vineyard, after a few years' cultivation, upwards of 850 gallons per acre; though such a result is not to be arrived at without giving a large supply of manure. It already promises a fair crop for the season.

M. DE LA CHAISE has already fifteen milch cows; he hopes to be able to keep twenty-five; and he will purchase, in addition to what is obtained from these, one hundred dollars' worth of manure per annum. In a rainy season, manure sells here at a very low price; but though the distance of transportation to the vineyard is not great, not being much more than half a mile, the road is extremely difficult.

The buildings of this farm are very well constructed. The farm itself consists of five acres of vineyard and thirty-five of meadow, which is planted with plum trees at about fifteen feet apart each way. They comprise a great many different varieties, selected so as to avoid the fruit ripening all at the same time. The finest fruit is intended for drying; the balance for distillation.

M. SCHUTZENBACH's farm is a little more than a mile from this one. He is about to convert his forty acres into irrigated meadows, planted with plum trees. He will not plant a vineyard, as the location of his grounds is not suited for vines. The earliest fruit ripens here towards the end of July. *Quetches*, which are the latest sort, are not ripe till October; and the plum harvest on this account lasts from the middle of July till the middle of October. Having visited this second farm; I there met M. SCHUTZENBACH, who was kind enough to explain to me how he managed so as to use it to the best advantage. The whole of the soil is dug to the depth of about two feet. There are many large stones to be undermined and removed; the expense of which amounts on an average to \$40 per acre. The meadows already established here are very fine; 4000 plum trees have been planted. Each hole for the reception of the tree was made about four feet in diameter, which was filled with good soil, mixed with three barrow-loads of manure. In this they grow vigorously, as the abundant foliage indicates.

M. SCHUTZENBACH has undertaken an asparagus plantation, of two and a half acres in extent. The first beds, planted without lime or manure, have perished; those which were planted two years ago are doing well. Neither lime nor manure has been spared. The ground was well dug and drained between each bed.

A portion of peat soil which he found in a low part of the farm proved useful to form compost-heaps, made up of peat, lime, and manure, watered with liquid. To the old farm buildings, which have been rebuilt, he has added a very comfortable cottage for the farmer, with a separate building, containing a little sugar-house



and distillery; besides a kiln to dry the plums.

This kiln, which is very high, is furnished with a series of drawers three feet long, by two broad, and two inches deep; the bottom of these drawers is a trellis, formed of laths, cut in a triangular shape, and not so far apart as to permit the plums to fall through. Six drawers are placed side by side, and six, one on top of the other; the total number is thirty-six. The heat of the kiln is regulated so as not to exceed 60° Fahr., which dries plums without scorching them, and by this means they retain their natural flavor. The drawers are changed four times in twenty-four hours; at the end of which time, the plums which when fresh filled four drawers, do not fill one entirely. When a drawer is emptied, it is filled with fresh fruit. These are intended for exportation to England.

The stables of M. SCHUTZENBACH are arranged in the Swiss style; the animals lie on boards, with slats nailed across to prevent them from sliding. On a farm where there are no grain crops raised, the ground being all occupied by soiling and beet crops, nothing is produced specially intended for litter.

There are very large liquid manure tanks provided. The manure is disposed in a walled enclosure, and covered by a shed.

There are eighteen cows kept, which number is to be increased as soon as circumstances permit.

The swine-sheds have a continuous roof. M. SCHUTZENBACH informed me that the expense of arranging his old buildings, and the construction of the new, did not exceed 8000 francs, (\$1600).

In the course of my entire tour up to the present time, I have generally found bad or indifferent hemp, and very little fair oats; but these two crops are very fine in the vicinity of Baden. I have observed many small fields of Jerusalem artichokes and horse-radish.

From Baden to Fribourg, a distance of about fifty miles, there are twenty-two railroad stations. This distance is traversed in four hours; such a slow rate, which I have not experienced on any other railroad, is owing, I am informed, to the heating of the locomotive with bad wood. The country appeared to me equally beautiful and well cultivated, especially if the point of view is not at too great a distance from the base of the mountains, for at a considerable distance from these, the ground, having no elevation, suffers from an excess of moisture. The very extensive meadows appear neither good nor productive, and the crops on cultivated ground are not superior. It may be seen that draining would be necessary for their improvement.

The potato disease had finished its ravages upon a large tract at a short distance from Baden. In more remote localities it had disappeared temporarily, and again attacked the crops in the suburbs of Fribourg.

In one of the hotels in this city, I had the pleasure of meeting M. SAINT SAUVEUR, an old cavalry officer, of a French family, but the owner of land in the Baden country. He made me promise to visit his farm, 175 acres in extent; but the conveyance which was to have taken me to his house having been gone some hours before, I visited, instead, the splendid irrigated lands around Fribourg. My first business was to find the superintendent to whom the management of the operations is intrusted by the company owning a water-course, 0.120 cubic metre in volume. This water, which runs through the streets of the city, is charged with a considerable

amount of fertilizing principles, and is for this reason valuable in the irrigation of the meadows, the actual extent of which is about 550 acres. The manager told me in walking over the ground, the irrigation of which he attends to, that when an owner of land bordering on these meadows wishes it irrigated, he applies to the company owning the water-course. This company receives an allowance of 120 francs per acre; in some cases the irrigator undertakes the necessary operations, which cost the owner about 315 francs per *juchart*—a local measure almost equal to our acre; he pays also yearly to the irrigator five francs and a few cents for the distribution of the water, and for the work of opening the water-runs. Before being changed into meadow, the land was rented at from twenty to twenty-two francs per acre. Its freehold value was about 800 francs. This value, after its change, increased to 2400 francs. The *juchart*, which previously reached twenty-two francs as its highest letting price, could then be rented for eighty francs. Three years are necessary to bring a new meadow into full vigor. When that has been accomplished, its first cutting of hay is worth forty-eight to fifty francs the *juchart*, and the second thirty-two to thirty-four. After the second cutting, the fields are left open to the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the town and suburbs.

During the winter season, each meadow is watered for twelve hours every twelve days; in summer, only six hours in twenty-four days, till a little before the time of cutting; but care is taken to introduce only a thin coating of water, just enough to cover the ground; a thicker covering would rot the grass. A heavy penalty is inflicted on any one who uses the water beyond his right. The ground being flat, it is divided as much as possible into compartments containing about an acre each, in the form of a parallelogram, and each division has a ditch to convey the water during the time it is used for irrigation.

Fribourg and its suburbs have many manufactories of native coffee. In these the beet is more used than chicory. In my route from Wisbaden to Fribourg, I have seen many fields of maize, the greater portion of which is grown for the grain. They sow it in rows, three feet apart; and when the plants have attained a height of from two to three feet, they are thinned, leaving a tuft of three plants at every three feet; the remainder being consumed by the cattle. They point over the space thus cleared, and between each tuft of maize plant dwarf beans, beets, or water-melons. Hemp is also sown, which, being grown in separate patches, yields superior seed. I have seen fields of maize which in the latter part of July was not more than two feet high. This was sown as a second crop, after a soiling crop had been cut for the cattle. They assured me it had still time to ripen perfectly. There are some fields of maize sown in rows with a dibble, and afterwards broadcast, intended also for feeding. On the 15th of July, a field for this purpose had not reached more than four inches in height. This was sown after a crop of rye, which had been harvested for its ripe grain. Many fields of beets, and some of tobacco, have even been planted as a *stolen* crop, after a harvest of rye.

The property of M. SAINT SAUVEUR, which bears some very fine trees, and of which an outside strip is meadow, is very fertile. These meadows are irrigated, and, in addition, manured

every five years. There are also several small vineyards on the estate. Thirty to forty cattle are fattened every year upon this farm. Ten cows of the Swiss breed, of a large growth, are served with Swiss bulls only. There are ten oxen, and as many heifers, besides four working horses. He raises also many pigs, of which thirty are fattened every year. The arrangement and keeping of his yards and stables are unexceptionable. The liquid manure, of which much use is made in this country, is collected in large cisterns.

Maize for soiling is cultivated on these grounds in sufficient quantity to feed the cattle till the end of October. This kind of food is even more acceptable to the cattle after it has been slightly affected by the frost. A good application of manure is necessary to obtain an abundant crop of this excellent fodder, preferable to all others for cattle. It brings cows to their milk, makes large and profitable calves, and is famous for fattening oxen, which receive nothing in addition to the maize fodder but a daily allowance of five quarts of a mixture of one half rape-cake, and a half of other meal.

M. DE SAINT SAUVEUR follows a six years' rotation, as follows: First year: rye, beets, carrots, or potatoes, strongly manured; second, barley or March wheat; third, clover; fourth, wheat; fifth, maize, vetches, and poppies, manured; sixth, rye, to which a crop of flesh-colored clover succeeds, or a second crop of turnips. In addition to the strong manuring given to the ground when it bears maize, a little more should be added for the benefit of the succeeding crop.

A species of *globe mangold wurtzel*, of a pale yellow color, which I have not yet seen on any other farm, is cultivated in this rotation. This is a beautiful variety, even for the use of the peasants of the vicinity. I brought home some of the seeds.

M. SAINT SAUVEUR supports on his farm sixteen persons. He gives them, except on fast-days, meat twice a day; one half salt pork, and a half fresh beef. When he engages a servant, it is expressly stipulated that by paying him a month's wages in addition to what is due him, he can dismiss him at his pleasure.

His head-valet, formerly a sub-cavalry officer, and since a long time in his service, receives 400 francs (\$80) per annum, including the wages of his wife, who manages the farm household, where they live with their numerous children. The day-laborers receive about twenty-five cents per day, and in addition bread and wine at breakfast and dinner-hour. The allowance of wine is about one and a half pints. The daily wages of women is twelve to fifteen cents, without board. They reap at the rate of forty cents per *juchart* of forty-four *ares*, or about one acre.

M. SAINT SAUVEUR complains much of the want of activity on the part of the people of this country. Four days before my visit, this canton had witnessed such a storm, that a small river carried away a double-arched bridge on the railroad from Fribourg to Basle. Many fields are still under water. I have found nothing particular to note in the country that I have passed over on my route to Basle.—Translated for the *Agriculturist* from the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*.

A WORK-SHOP where tools can be kept is an indispensable appendage to a good farm.



## RED-ROOT OR PIGEON-WEED.

The last Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society contains a valuable and interesting article, by Prof. JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, upon the geological relations of the soils of the Eastern United States. While speaking of wheat soils, he is led into some remarks upon red-root, which we find quite interesting, and transfer to our columns.

In speaking of the soils which rest upon the Marcellus shales represented in the above section, I have alluded to the difficulty experienced in keeping them clean, and to their being especially infested with the corn grower, (*Lithospermum arvense*), known in North America by the various names of pigeon-weed, red-root, steen-croot, stony-seed, and wheat-thief. In Yates county, in Western New-York, a little to the west of the line of section N. S., the pigeon-weed is described to be so abundant in some places as almost to have become the lord of the soil. It was unknown there—as it is said to have been in all this lake country, and on the river flats of the St. Lawrence—thirty years ago. It is supposed to have been an importation from Europe, probably in samples of unclean seed-corn from England, France, or Germany. Now, “hundreds of bushels of the seed are purchased at the Yates county oil-mill; and if it were worth 8s. instead of 1s. 6d. a bushel, these hundreds would be thousands.”\*

My readers will observe in the concluding words of this quotation how one evil leads to another. The purchase of this seed at the oil-mills must be mainly for the purpose of adulteration.† I have examined samples of American linseed cake, in which seeds were to be recognized that I could not name. They might, I then thought, be those of the dodder—a parasite which in this country infests the flax-plant in some localities—but they might also be other cheap seeds purposely mixed with the linseed. To persons who are in the habit of buying the cheaper varieties of American cake, this point may not be unworthy of attention; and as oil-cakes are chiefly bought by farmers, some may regard it as a kind of poetical justice that the idle farmers in one country should be the means of punishing the less discerning of their own class in another.

The physiological history of this *Lithospermum* teaches us both how necessary a certain amount of physiological knowledge, in reference especially to the plants of his own local flora, is to the practical farmer; and also how unexpectedly the careless farmer may be punished for a neglect of what may be called the very first rule of strong-land farming, that is, of keeping his land clean. On the flat clay lands of Lower Canada, opposite to Montreal, formerly celebrated for their wheat, I found the same weed spoken of as a universal pest, though, as in New-York State, it was said to have been wholly unknown thirty years before. A constant repetition of wheat crops for a long series of years without cleaning had led to this result.

The peculiarities in the character and habit of this weed consist, *first*, in the hard shell with which its seed or nut is covered; *second*, in the time at which it comes up and ripens its seed; *third*, in the superficial way in which its roots spread. The hardness of its covering is such that “neither the gizzard of a fowl nor the stomach of an ox can destroy it.” Thus it will be for years in the ground without perishing,

ready to sprout when an opportunity of germinating occurs. It grows very little in spring, but it shoots up and ripens in autumn, and its roots spread through the surface soil only, and exhaust the food by which the young wheat should be nourished. A knowledge of these facts teaches us, *first*, that unless care be taken to exclude the seed from the farm, it will remain a troublesome weed for many years, even to the industrious, careful, and intelligent cultivator. It is said to be so prolific as to increase “more than two hundred-fold annually!” In the *second* place, that spring ploughing will do little good in the way of extirpating it, as at that season it has scarcely begun to grow. United spring and autumn ploughing is “the only reliable remedy.” *Thirdly*, that raising wheat year after year allows it to grow and ripen with the wheat, and to seed the ground more thickly every successive crop. It is said that when it has once got into the land, two or three successive crops of wheat will give it entire possession of the soil. It is not therefore the immediately exhausting effects of successive corn crops which have alone almost banished the wheat culture from large tracts of land in North America, especially on the river St. Lawrence; the indirect or attendant consequences of this mode of culture, the weeds it fosters, &c., have had an important influence also.

These observations are not without their value at home. For although with us a continued succession of corn crops is rarely now seen upon any land, yet foul and weedy farms are unhappily still too frequent. And the more one studies the history and habits of the weeds which almost every district can boast of as peculiarly attached to itself, the more one becomes satisfied of the value of a familiar acquaintance with them to the improvement of the art of culture, of the condition of those who practise it, and of the agricultural productiveness of a country. No one will readily accuse me of a desire to undervalue the usefulness of chemistry to agriculture, and yet I have often had occasion to regret the evil influence of opinions hastily expressed by ill-informed persons, as if this branch of knowledge alone were able to bring this most important and difficult of arts to speedy perfection. The longer a cautious and truth-seeking man lives, the wider will appear the range of knowledge, theoretical and practical, the more numerous the circumstances to be taken into consideration, before he can arrive at an accurate solution even of what some look upon as simple and superficial questions.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

## HEALING OF WOUNDS IN TREES.

WHEN a tree is extensively barked or otherwise wounded, can the injury be repaired? This question has doubtless been asked by almost every person who has a garden or an orchard; and the answer is invariably in the negative, unless he trusts to the slow advance of new matter over the face of the wound from the edges of the bark. And the effect of this repairation is, after all, merely to hide the wound, not to cure it.

Nevertheless, Duhamel showed, above a century ago, that if such wounds are covered with glass before the surface has time to dry, and are then excluded from the action of the atmosphere, a complete cure is effected. He observed in one of his experiments an appearance of gelatinous matter oozing out from between the longitudinal fibres of the alburnum; small granulations afterwards formed, and in ten days after the commencement of the experiment they had acquired a greenish tint. During the summer these appearances extended, principally downwards, and the wound became cicatrized without the lower lip of bark having contributed to the result. The new bark thus formed was very uneven, having been formed by numerous independent granulations; in some places it was even deficient. Upon examining some of the specimens thus obtained, Duhamel found a thin layer of wood beneath the new bark; and he hence concluded that wood can produce bark,

and that the bark thus formed can afterwards produce wood.

The statement of Duhamel was confirmed in all essential particulars by Meyen and others, who, like that author, thought they observed the new matter oozing out of the medullary processes, or points between the longitudinal fibres.

More recent experiments by M. Trecul, while they confirm the fact that new bark and wood can be formed by the whole surface of a fresh wound, if protected from the air, also appear to prove that this is not effected exclusively by the development of new tissue from the ends of the medullary rays; on the contrary, this observer found that in some cases the new matter proceeded directly from the longitudinal fibres. Without dwelling upon the important anatomical details in his observations, and which belong to pure rather than to applied science, we shall confine ourselves to the practical results of his experiments.

All his observations were made upon rings of wood deprived of bark, and varying in length from eight inches to twenty inches. To form an effectual guard against the action of air, &c., the following method was employed: several turns of wood or iron wire were carried round the trunk next the lips of the decortication, in order to keep the covering completely off the surface of the naked wood; a coat of putty (*mastic de Vitrier*) was laid upon the lips of the wound, which was then covered with a piece of India-rubber cloth; care was taken to insure a perfect join of the two upright edges of the latter; and this proved to be so successful, that in several cases the liquid which oozed out of the alburnum eventually filled the whole space between the wound and the envelop. A sheet of card paper was then rolled round the India-rubber covering, and the whole was guarded by straw.

In every case new bark and wood were formed on the surface of the wound, and irrespective of either the upper or lower lip; excrescences of various forms and sizes grew up from the face of the wood, and eventually joined into plates of new matter. M. Trecul, however, found the new tissues, formed by aid of the contrivance above described, very apt to become mouldy and rotten, as might have been expected from the very nature of his arrangements.

The general result of his inquiry being such as we have described, the question arises whether there may not be reproductive power enough in wood to renew itself after having been wounded by amputation as well as decortication. M. Trecul proved that the new bark and wood were formed by the living tissues below them. It would, therefore, seem as if wood and bark could be renewed wherever pre-existing tissue retains its vitality. Should that be so, then a wound through a limb, laying bare the whole interior, ought to be curable, provided it is excluded from the contact of dry air, and *provided the vitality of the part is sufficiently active*. It is true that the power of reproduction in all the experiments on record was ascertained to belong to the surface of alburnum, called by the French the seat of renovation, (*couche génératrice*;) and it is not improbable that it is here alone that a sufficient amount of vitality resides to effect the restoration of the bark and wood; but we have not experimental proof that it is so. We would therefore suggest that the curious inquirer may find something on this subject upon which to exercise his ingenuity; and that is worth while to make some trials, for which the present season, when trees do not bleed, may be proper. To those disposed thus to operate, we should recommend, not M. Trecul's apparatus, which is troublesome, and which brings on decay in the new granulations, but some one of the many kinds of grafting wax employed on the Continent: when warm it can be painted over the wound, which may then be left without further care. Sixteen parts by weight of black pitch, three of yellow resin, three of bees'-wax, and three of tallow, form a good cheap mixture, rather too sticky perhaps, but easily corrected, if that is so, by increasing the quantity of resin. Some decortications

\* Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, 1846, p. 436.

† In the transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1850, p. 512, I find it stated that this seed yields two or three quarts of oil from a bushel of seed. As a gallon of such oil weighs about 7½ lbs., we may take four pounds as the average yield of this seed per bushel. But linseed of 52 lbs. a bushel yields 17 lbs. of oil; and the best rape of 56 lbs. yields 16 lbs. a bushel. Supposing the grower seed to be about 50 lbs. weight per bushel, 4 lbs. of oil would barely pay the cost of expressing, were it not for the value of the cake. English crushers reckon that, for an additional shilling in the price of linseed per quarter, about 3 lbs. more of oil should be yielded, so that in their reckoning, 1s. 6d., the price of the grower seed, would require 4½ lbs. of oil to pay the cost of the seed alone. The value of the cake, therefore, as I have said in the text, must be what the Yates county crushers mainly look to.



might also be made by way of experiment, and painted with the same mixture, which must not, however, be hot enough to kill the tissue with which it comes in contact. Other ingredients, such as tallow and bees'-wax, might also be employed. Such experiments cost little, and might be tried upon worthless trees by any one residing in the country. Should the result be negative, it will not be the less useful, inasmuch as it will set this question at rest for the future.

#### NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, September 5.

Mr. GROSHON presided.

There was a fair display of flowers and fruits, and an average attendance of members.

Mr. WM. CRANSTON, Hoboken, exhibited a collection of cut flowers, in which we observed a fine spike of Crape myrtle, a branch of *Habrothamnus cyaneus*, *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Cuphea speciosa*, *Canna Indica*, or *Indian shot*; and a number of very fine Camellia-flowered balsams, beautifully marked. A variety of *Phlox Drummondii* attracted notice. This flower is of a bright red color on the margin of the petals, with a white center delicately dotted. It is the prettiest variety of this favorite annual we have seen.

Some very fine melons, egg-plants, &c., were deposited by Mr. CRANSTON. A first premium was awarded for the melons.

Mr. JAMES WEIR, of Yellow Hook, exhibited a stand of thirty-six dahlias, including many choice varieties, and a few very good flowers for this early season: among them were Box, Sir F. Bathurst, Star, Roi des Points, &c.

MATTHEW COLEMAN, gardener to Mr. CUMMINGS, Williamsburg, exhibited a collection of cut flowers, and some Golden Drop plums, for which latter a premium was awarded.

Mr. LENOIR exhibited a collection of very fine named phloxes, and some China asters.

Mr. BURGESS deposited a stand of seedling verbenas, containing about thirty-six different varieties, many of which were at least second-rate flowers; but crowded as our gardens are with seedlings of this familiar flower, a very choice one is requisite to attract attention. Some seedling petunias were also produced by the same exhibitor. One of them was a very large white variety, but of bad form, and, in our judgment, no improvement on many others which are suffered to bloom for a season, and are then forgotten; it is, however, to be expected that the owner should think differently. Two cucumbers were deposited by the same competitor, for which a premium was awarded.

Mr. PRENTICE obtained the first premium for peaches and nectarines.

Mr. C. MORE exhibited a seedling cling peach, of the quality of which we could not judge by its appearance. There were no premiums awarded for flowers.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, the Secretary, Mr. P. B. MEAD, read several reports of the Standing Committees on fruits and flowers, which he stated should have been presented some time ago, and urged the attention of the Committee to the propriety of furnishing their report each evening before the adjournment of the Society, so that the exhibitors would be informed of the result before leaving. He also suggested the propriety of making arrangements for having debates or essays on

subjects relating to horticulture, which would induce members to bring their families to the meetings, and form an interesting feature in the Society. He presented the following resolution on the subject:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of meetings for debates or lectures, on topics relating to horticulture, and report to this Society the best method of accomplishing this object.

The resolution was passed, and a committee of three appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. MEAD, HUNT, and PARSONS.

Two volumes of the Patent Office Reports for 1851 and 1852 were presented by Mr. J. C. PARSONS, from the Commissioner of Patents, and a vote of thanks passed to the Commissioner for the favor conferred.

Mr. P. B. MEAD announced, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, that Niblo's Garden had been engaged for the September exhibition, and that there were flattering prospects of a successful one. The Society, on motion, adjourned.

It is to be regretted that a better arrangement was not made with regard to the days of holding the several exhibitions, as three of the most important occur on the same days, namely: The New-York Horticultural Society, September 20, 21, and 22; New-York State Agricultural, the same days; Pennsylvania Horticultural, at Philadelphia, 21st, 22d, 23d September; and Massachusetts Horticultural, at Boston, same days.

#### WHEAT IN TOMPKINS COUNTY.

MR. S. E. TODD writes us from Lake Ridge, Tompkins county, in reference to the late wheat crop, &c., in that section. The weather during harvest was very fine. Little wheat was injured by winter hill. The yield of straw was unusually large, often growing five to six feet high, but the insect injured the grain to a very great extent, many fields scarcely yielding enough to pay for harvesting. Fields promising forty bushels to the acre, scarcely produced eight when threshed. The Mediterranean wheat in some instances escaped the insect, but this variety has also suffered extensively. Threshing in this section is generally done with eight and ten-horse self-cleaners.

Farmers are discouraged by the past, and will sow a very light crop this fall. They are in some instances trying the experiment of destroying the insect by threshing the wheat in the field, and spreading the straw over the field and burning it. A neighbor of Mr. TODD lost some two or three hundred bushels of grain, by losing control of the fire during the burning operation.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE shall be glad to receive letters on agriculture from our friends in different parts of the country. We prefer letters which condense into as small space as possible hints on practical improvement in farm operations, and the results of any new experiments. We like to have farmers tell their neighbors, through our columns, what successful methods they are pursuing in their farm operations.

J. Y., of Owego.—Your long letter came duly to hand, and we had prepared an abstract with editorial notes for publication, but in some recent office changes it has accidentally been mislaid,

and we cannot now put our hands upon it. Please write us again. We prefer short condensed letters when designed for publication. It is no small task to condense an article covering six or eight closely-written pages.

S. W., of Waterloo.—Your communication has just reached us, and is rather late for this season. The style and matter are better adapted to a literary paper than to one chiefly agricultural. Let us hear from you on agricultural matters.

J. H. D. sends us a long article on "Rise of Springs before Rain," which we would be pleased to publish entire, but our present design is to make our paper almost entirely agricultural and horticultural. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. D. in regard to "the domesticated animals of California."

#### STATE FAIRS, 1853.

New-York, at Saratoga, -	Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23
New-York Horticultural Society, New-York, -	" 20, 21, 22
Michigan, at Detroit, -	" 28, 29, 30
Vermont, Montpelier, -	" 13, 14, 15
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, Horticultural Society, at Philadelphia, -	" 27, 28, 29
Kentucky, at Lexington, -	" 21, 22, 23
Ohio, at Dayton, -	" 13 to 17
New-Hampshire, at Manchester, -	" 20 to 24
Maryland, Baltimore, -	Oct. 5, 6, 7
Illinois, at Springfield, -	" 25, 26, 27, 28
Indiana, at Lafayette, -	" 11, 12, 13, 14
North Carolina, at Raleigh, -	" 12, 13, 14
Missouri, Boonville, -	" 18
Wisconsin, at Watertown, -	" 2 to 7
Virginia, at Richmond, -	" 4 to 7
Delaware Horticultural Society, at Wilmington, -	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4
Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, Annual Exhibition, -	Sept. 14, 15
Rhode Island, Providence, -	Sept. 27 to 30
Western Virginia, Wheeling, -	" 13 to 17
Upper Canada, -	" 14, 15, 16
North-western Fruit-Growers' Association, Chicago, -	Oct. 5 to 7
Alabama, Montgomery, -	" 4 to 7
South Carolina, -	" 18 to 21
Southern Central Agricultural Society, Augusta, Georgia, -	" 17 to 20
South-western Association, Louisville, Kentucky, -	" 11 to 16
American Institute, -	" 19, 20, 21

#### COUNTY FAIRS, 1853.

Herkimer, at Illion, -	Sept. 27, 28
Onondaga, at Syracuse, -	" 14, 15, 16
Oneida, at Utica, -	" 13, 14, 15
Westchester, at White Plains, -	" 28, 29, 30
Cortlandt, at Homer, -	" 13, 14, 15
Saratoga, at Mechanicsville, -	" 13, 14, 15
Wayne, at Newark, -	" 7, 8
Cattaraugus, at Randolph, -	" 15, 16
Orange, at Goshen, -	" 28, 29
Ontario, at Geneva, -	" 28, 29
Green, at Coxsackie, -	" 27, 28
Clinton, at Keeseville, -	" 27, 28
Lewis, at Martinsburg, -	" 13, 14
Jefferson, at Watertown, -	" 13, 14, 15
Rensselaer, at Lansingburgh, -	" 27
Alleghany, at Angelica, -	" 29, 30
Orleans, -	" 28, 29
Livingston, at Geneseo, -	" 15, 16
Geneseo, at Batavia, -	" 15, 16
St. Lawrence, -	" 28, 29
Wyoming, at Warsaw, -	" 27
Monroe, (West. Dist.) Brockport, -	" 27
Monroe, (Eastern Dist.) East Rush, -	" 29
Dutchess, at Washington Hollow, -	Oct. 4, 5



Albany, at Bethlehem, " 4, 5, 6  
Seneca, at Waterloo, " 12, 13, 14  
Chemung, at Horseheads, " 7, 8  
Monroe Domestic and Horti-  
cultural Soc'y, Rochester, " 1

### AN OWL FOR A FOWL.

CAPTAIN H., of a certain propeller that used to ply between here and Chicago, is a lover of the good things of this life, especially in the way of eating and drinking. He is withal a good fellow, round-faced, rosy-cheeked; his figure indicates that he is no stranger to good living. Once, while his vessel lay at Detroit, some time ago, one of his particular friends, being aware of his peculiar penchant for knowing what was good, presented him with a fine fat young fowl, for his own private eating. Captain H. took it as an especial favor, at the same time regaling his mind's eye with the vision of what a lordly feast said fowl would make, when accompanied with cranberry sauce, &c. He handed over the fowl to his cook, with injunctions to take good care of him, and kill him when the vessel arrived at Buffalo. The Doctor did as directed. On the way down some wags discovered the "Shanghai," and looked upon him with longing eyes; upon being told that he was to grace the Captain's private table, they resolved to sell Captain H. One of the party had with him a "six-year-old owl." He had caught it out West, and was bringing it down as a curiosity. It probably was the "father of many an owl." This they determined to substitute in place of the fowl. So, awaiting their opportunity, when the cook had prepared the fowl all ready, even to being in the pan for roasting, and having his back turned, they slipped Mr. Owl (all ready prepared to look like the fowl as near as possible) into the pan, and "mizzled" with "Shanghai." The cook, suspecting nothing, immediately put the pan into the oven, and in due time Mr. Owl came out done to a turn. Captain H. had determined to dine alone; and so, when the dinner-hour arrived, he sat himself down to the "goodly feast that was spread before him" with an appetite "some." He plunged his knife into the fowl, or rather tried to, but "somehow" it would not go in; he, however, concluded his knife wanted sharpening, and reaching for the steel, he gave it several smart turns, and again applied it, with no better success than before; by this time his ire began to rise, and calling for the cook, he said—

"Doctor, what is the matter with this fowl? it's tougher than bull-beef."

"Donno, Capen," said Ebony; "kill him myself—tink he be berry fine, Sar."

The Captain, thinking he might have been a little hasty, again made a vigorous assault upon the owl, attended with the same results as before. The Cook was again summoned.

"I say, Doctor," said he, "is this the same fowl that B. gave me at Detroit? Are you sure this is the same one?"

"'Pon me 'onor, Capen, he be berry same one—I kill him myself! 'Pose you let me carve him?"

Hereupon the cook took the knife and commenced such an onslaught as was never heard of before or since, but all to no purpose. He at length threw down the knife in despair, and rolling up the whites of his eyes, said—

"Capen, dat fowl am tuff, and no mistake."

"Choke the fowl, and B. too! When I take a present of a rooster again, it will be when the hot spring freezes over!" So saying, Captain H. took up the fowl by one of the legs, and stepping to the door of the cabin, soon made it "food for the fishes." At the same time a hearty "ha! ha! ha!" from some invisible source, at once convinced him that he had been "sold." Our wags had stationed themselves where they could see the "manœuvring;" they, however, did not show themselves to the Captain, but were not slow in making the story known.

Next day, Captain H. happened into one of the numerous counting-rooms on the wharf, where about a dozen lake captains sat talking

over matters and things in general. His appearance was a signal for a general adjournment to the nearest saloon, at the expense of the Captain.—*New-York Spirit of the Times.*

### Ladies' Department.

UNDER this head we shall give valuable articles from time to time, and a number of good recipes in each paper.

Next week we intend giving a good original article on making bread.

**BURDOCK COFFEE.**—At the breakfast-table of a friend, a few mornings since, we were treated to a cup of what seemed to us to be a new and (to our unpractised taste) a very fine kind of home-made coffee. We learned from the good housewife that it was prepared from the roots of the common burdock. The tender roots are gathered, washed, scraped, cut into small pieces of the size of a common coffee kernel, and then burned, and afterwards ground when wanted, and treated just like common coffee. A less quantity is required than of coffee. To us there was a little peculiarity in the taste, but we were assured by our friends who are good judges that after a little time this peculiar aroma is relished more than that of the best Old Java. The trouble of preparing the roots makes this less convenient than the common coffee; but it is claimed that it is less narcotic, and that it is peculiarly adapted to keeping the blood pure, and the digestive organs in good tone. How this may be we do not know, but we have long known that a tea made by soaking the unburned burdock roots in cold water is an excellent remedy for boils and other eruptions of the skin.

**TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.**—The editor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* supplies us with the following valuable information. He says: Many housekeepers are grievously annoyed by these troublesome creatures, and in vain try various methods for their extermination. A few days ago, General Rogers invited us in, to see how he manages them. He had a wash-basin (of crockery-ware) a fourth part filled with water; well sweetened with molasses, in which, during the night, some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cockroaches had been drowned, by crawling up a stick laid upon the edge of the basin, and thence into the liquid, being unable to crawl up the glazed sides and get out again. He informed us that the number he had caught in this way would scarcely be credited. It is a simple contrivance. Try it.

**BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.**—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much in this way for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

**SYRUP FOR PRESERVES.**—An excellent syrup is made in the following manner: Take eight pounds of bright, clear New-Orleans molasses or sugar-house syrup, and mix it with eight pounds of pure water and one pound of coarsely-broken clean charcoal. Stir and boil the mixture fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain while hot through double flannel. Wipe the kettle clean, and boil again with the white of an egg, till the syrup would form a candy in cooling; then strain again and put in the fruit, and cook as usual. Preserves made in this way have a peculiar pleasant flavor, and keep better than when made with sugar.

**HOW TO DRY PEACHES.**—Do our readers know how to dry peaches? Take those of the

best quality, just as they are ripe enough to eat, halve them, remove the stones, and sprinkle over them, in the hollow from which the pit was taken, a little nice sugar; dry them in a brick oven after the bread, &c., is withdrawn. They are far better than if dried in the sun, retaining their aroma and flavor, and besides, are totally free from insects. Prepared in this way, from peaches fully ripe, they need no cooking, but are simply soaked in cold water. All the sugar they require (ranging of course with the variety) is added while drying. Peaches thus dried and prepared are only inferior to the fresh fruit, of which they retain the flavor in a remarkable degree. If you prefer, take them not quite so ripe, and peel the fruit; but the flavor is not so good as when fully ripe, and is dissipated more in the process of drying.—*Exchange Paper.*

**PEACH PRESERVE.**—Take enough clarified sugar to cover the fruit, boil it till the syrup blubbers on the opposite side of the skimmer, then put in the fruit, and let it boil lively two minutes; remove the same, let it stand from the fire till the next day; then take out the fruit, boil the syrup again, and as soon as the fruit boils, take them from the fire, and when cold put into jars, and keep free from heat or moisture.—*New-York Times.*

**PEACH JELLY.**—Take free-stones, not too ripe, wipe them, and cut into quarters; crack the stones and break the kernels small; put the peaches and kernels into a covered jar, set them in boiling water, and let them do till soft; strain them through a jelly-bag till the juice is squeezed out; allow a pint of white sugar to a pint of juice; put the sugar and juice into a preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming very carefully; put the jelly warm into glasses or jars, and when cold, tie up with brandied papers.—*Ibid.*

**PEACH JAM.**—Gather the fruit when ripe, peel and stone them, put into the pan, and mash them over the fire till hot; rub them through a sieve, and to each pound of pulp add a pound of white sugar and half an ounce of bitter almonds, blanched and pounded; let it boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir and skim it well.—*Ibid.*

**SCALLOPED TOMATOES.**—Peel fine ripe tomatoes, cut them up in small pieces, and put in a pan a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of tomatoes, with pepper, salt, and some pieces of butter; then put another layer of bread crumbs and tomatoes, and so on till the dish is full. Spread some beaten egg over the top, and set in the oven and bake it.

**FRIED TOMATOES.**—Wash them, cut them in half, take out the seeds, and season them with pepper and salt. Have ready some melted butter in a pan, put them into it, and fry them slowly till very soft.

**DRIED TOMATOES.**—Take fruit fully ripe, strain through a sieve, cook slowly half an hour, spread on clean plates, and dry in an oven twelve hours. It is capital, when carefully prepared.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—A writer in the *Intelligencer* communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window, before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind.—*Newark Advertiser.*

**THE SORROWFUL TREE.**—At Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable, the sorrowful tree; called thus because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset, no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner shines upon them than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

**MISSOURI** is the second (if not the first) State in the Union in producing hemp. The crop of last year is estimated at 60,000 bales, or 12,000 tons. The crop of the present year is estimated at 70,000 bales.



## SALE OF EARL DUCIE'S SHORT-HORNS.

By the politeness of Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, who was present at Tortworth Court, we have received, in advance of publication, a marked catalogue of the sale of the late Earl DUCIE's short-horn cattle. The prices are most extraordinary, and we believe exceed all others obtained in England since the famous one of CHARLES COLLING, in 1810. The highest prices, it will be seen, have been paid by Americans, for it is understood that lot 1 of the bulls, Duke of Gloster, (11,882,) at 650 guineas, was bid off by Mr. TANQUERAY, for Messrs. MORRIS & BECAR, of New-York, and is to be delivered to these gentlemen after using him one year. Mr. JONATHAN THORNE, of Dutchess county, New-York, has also paid next to the highest prices. The Americans have now, through the Duchess and Princess tribes, drafted from the best short-horn blood of England, and we see no reason why they may not henceforth be on a par with the mother-country in breeding cattle.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the American gentlemen who have come forward with such spirit and liberality; they have conferred a lasting benefit upon their country, and we trust they will reap a rich reward for their enterprise.

## COWS AND HEIFERS.

THE FIGURES REFER TO COATES'S HERD BOOK.

- Lot 1. "Bessy," roan, calved January 11, 1840; got by Helicon (2107), dam Beeswing, by Sir Thomas (2636). Hon. Mr. MORTON, 40 guineas.
- Lot 2. "Stella," roan, calved April 13, 1841; got by Rockingham (2550), dam Starville, by Young Sea-Gull (5100). Mr. NIBBET, 35 guineas.
- Lot 3. "Challenge," red and white, calved March 4, 1843; got by Morpeth (7254), dam Cleopatra, by Helicon (2107). Mr. NIBBET, 44 guineas.
- Lot 4. "Duchess 55th," red, calved October 31, 1844; got by Fourth Duke of Northumberland (3649), dam Duchess 38th, by Norfolk (2377). Mr. TANQUERAY, 50 guineas.
- Lot 5. "Victoria," roan, calved April 20, 1845; got by Second Duke of York (5959), dam Rachel, by Sir Thomas (7516). Mr. ALLEN, 44 guineas.
- Lot 6. "Princess Fairfax," roan, calved October 3, 1845; got by Lord Adolphus Fairfax (4249), dam Princess Royal, by Thick Hock (6601). Mr. GREENFIELD, 77 guineas.
- Lot 7. "Nonsuch," white, calved November 1, 1845; got by Duke of Cornwall (5947), dam Nina, by Velocipede (5552). Lord BURLINGTON, 50 guineas.
- Lot 8. "Chaff," red and white, calved February 14, 1846; got by Duke of Cornwall (5947), dam Challenge, by Morpeth (7254). Colonel KINGSCOTE, 42 guineas.
- Lot 9. "Minstrel," red roan, calved March 14, 1846; got by Count Conrad (3510), dam Magic, by Wallace (5586). Mr. TANQUERAY, 100 guineas.
- Lot 10. "Oxford 6th," red, calved November 6, 1846; got by Second Duke of Northumberland (3646), dam Oxford 2d, by Short Tail (2621). Mr. TANQUERAY, 205 guineas.
- Lot 11. "Duchess 59th," roan, calved November 21, 1847; got by Second Duke of Oxford (9046), dam Duchess 56th, by Second Duke of Northumberland (3646). Mr. JONATHAN THORNE, 350 guineas.
- Lot 12. "Mantilla," red and white, calved Nov. 22, 1847; got by Cramer (6907), dam Minerva, by Helicon (2107). Mr. FOLGAUBE, 110 guineas.
- Lot 13. "Virginia," white, calved February 6, 1848; got by Petrarch (7329), dam Victoria, by Second Duke of York (5959). Mr. HALL, 75 guineas.
- Lot 14. "Pomp," white, calved April 3, 1848; got by Duke of Cornwall (5947), dam Princess Royal, by Thick Hock (6601). Mr. GREENFIELD, 65 guineas.
- Lot 15. "Louisa," roan, calved July 12, 1848; got by Cramer (6907), dam Lady Bird, by Cato (6826). Mr. LANGSTON, 78 guineas.

- Lot 16. "Beatrice," red, calved August 1, 1848; got by Cramer (6907), dam Bessy, by Helicon (2107). Mr. GREENFIELD, 87 guineas.
- Lot 17. "Chaplet," roan, calved April 6, 1849; got by Usurer (9763), dam Chaff, by Duke of Cornwall (5947). Mr. LANGSTON, 54 guineas.
- Lot 18. "Victorine," red and white, calved July 4, 1849; got by Usurer (9763), dam Victoria, by Second Duke of York (5959). Mr. GREENFIELD, 46 guineas.
- Lot 19. "Horatia," red, calved July 27, 1849; got by Usurer (9763), dam Fair Helen, by Petrarch (7329). —, 30 guineas.
- Lot 20. "Duchess 64th," red, calved August 10, 1849; got by Second Duke of Oxford (9046), dam Duchess 55th, by Fourth Duke of Northumberland (3649). Mr. JONATHAN THORNE, 600 guineas.
- Lot 21. "Oxford 11th," red roan, calved August 25, 1849; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Oxford 6th, by Second Duke of Northumberland (3646). Mr. TANQUERAY, 250 guineas.
- Lot 22. "Florence," roan, calved October 12, 1849; got by Usurer (9763), dam Florentia, by Zenith (5703). Mr. ROBINSON, 62 guineas.
- Lot 23. "Fatima," red and white, calved Nov. 27, 1849; got by Victor (8739), dam Fenella, by Humber (7102). Mr. CARR, 70 guineas.
- Lot 24. "Mystery," red, calved May 24, 1850; got by Usurer (9763), dam Minstrel, by Count Conrad (3510). Mr. TANQUERAY, 200 guineas.
- Lot 25. "Boddice," red, calved June 29, 1850; got by Usurer (9763), dam Bessy, by Helicon (2107). Mr. JONAS WEBB, 115 guineas.
- Lot 26. "Flourish," white, calved October 21, 1850; got by Usurer (9763), dam Florentia, by Zenith (5702). Mr. RICH, 71 guineas.
- Lot 27. "Duchess 66th," rich roan, calved Oct. 25, 1850; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Duchess 55th, by Fourth Duke of Northumberland (3649). Messrs. MORRIS & BECAR, 700 guineas.
- Lot 28. "Victory," white, calved November 25, 1850; got by Usurer (9763), dam Victoria, by Second Duke of York (5959). Mr. BRAITHWAITE, 80 guineas.
- Lot 29. "Chintz," roan, calved January 24, 1851; got by Usurer (9763), dam Chaff, by Duke of Cornwall (5947). Mr. GREENFIELD, 70 guineas.
- Lot 30. "Finance," roan, calved April 20, 1851; got by Usurer (9763), dam Fudge, by Buchan Hero (3238). Mr. CRAWBY, 90 guineas.
- Lot 31. "China," roan, calved December 25, 1851; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Chaff, by Duke of Cornwall (5947). Lord FEVERSHAM, 90 guineas.
- Lot 32. "Bodkin," red and white, calved February 12, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Beatrice, by Cramer (6907). Mr. ROBINSON, 56 guineas.
- Lot 33. "Lucy," white, calved March 19, 1852; got by Usurer (9763), dam Louisa, by Cramer (6907). Mr. HALL, 40 guineas.
- Lot 34. "Hornet," roan, calved April 16, 1852; got by Contract (10071), dam Horatia, by Usurer (9763). Lord HOWE, 43 guineas.
- Lot 35. "Duchess 67th," white, calved May 16, 1852; got by Usurer (9763), dam Duchess 59th, by Second Duke of Oxford (9046). Mr. GUNTER, 350 guineas.
- Lot 36. "Parliament," roan, calved June 5, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Pomp, by Duke of Cornwall (5947). —, 56 guineas.
- Lot 37. "Oxford 15th," red, calved June 12, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Oxford 6th, by Second Duke of Northumberland (3646). Lord BURLINGTON, 200 guineas.
- Lot 38. "Bibby," white, calved August 21, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Bessy, by Helicon (2107). —, 51 guineas.
- Lot 39. "Pride," roan, calved, September 6, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Princess Fairfax, by Lord A. Fairfax (4249). Mr. GREENFIELD, 165 guineas.
- Lot 40. "Duchess 68th," red, calved September 13, 1852; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Duchess 64th, by Second Duke of Oxford (9046). Mr. JONATHAN THORNE, 300 guineas.
- Lot 41. "Chance," red and white, calved January 6, 1853; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Chaplet, by Usurer (9763). Mr. ROBINSON, 56 guineas.
- Lot 42. "Violet," red, calved February 26, 1853;

got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Victoria, by Second Duke of York (5959).

Mr. BATHROP, 48 guineas.

Lot 43. "Snowdrop," white, calved February 26, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Science, by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196).

Lord SPENCER, 120 guineas.

Lot 44. "Duchess 69th," white, calved March 19, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Duchess 59th, by Second Duke of Oxford (9046).

Mr. TANQUERAY, 400 guineas.

Lot 45. "Lizzy," red and white, calved April 29, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Louisa, by Cramer (6907).

Mr. GREENFIELD, 81 guineas.

Lot 46. "Oxford 16th," red roan, calved May 17, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Oxford 6th, by Second Duke of Northumberland (3646).

Mr. TANQUERAY, 180 guineas.

Lot 47. "Duchess 70th," red and white, calved July 8, 1853; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Duchess 66th, by Fourth Duke of York (10167).

Mr. GUNTER, 310 guineas.

## BULLS.

Lot 1. "Duke of Gloster" (11882), red, calved September 14, 1850; got by Grand Duke (10284), dam Duchess 59th, by Second Duke of Oxford (9046). Mr. TANQUERAY, 650 guineas.

Lot 2. "Fourth Duke of York" (10167), roan, calved December 22, 1846; got by Second Duke of Oxford (9046), dam Duchess 51st, by Cleveland Lad (3407). Mr. R. BELL, 500 guineas.

Lot 3. "Cornwall," white, calved May 30, 1852; got by Contract (10071), dam Nonsuch, by Duke of Cornwall (5947). Mr. MACR, 61 guineas.

Lot 4. "Uncle Tom," white, calved June 15, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Ursula, by Usurer (9763).

Mr. SAUNDERS, 87 guineas.

Lot 5. "Vampire," roan, calved July 18, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Victorine, by Usurer (9763). —, 120 guineas.

Lot 6. "Franklin," red, calved October 20, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Fatima, by Victor (8739). —, 80 guineas.

Lot 7. "Cheltenham," red and white, calved December 18, 1852; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Chaff, by Duke of Cornwall (5947).

Mr. HILTON, 125 guineas.

Lot 8. "Florian," white, calved December 28, 1852; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Florentia, by Zenith, (5702). —, 58 guineas.

Lot 9. "Fifth Duke of Oxford," red, calved March 6, 1853; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Oxford 11th, by Fourth Duke of York (10167).

Lord FEVERSHAM, 300 guineas.

Lot 10. "Gloucester," red and white, calved April 3, 1853; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Beatrice, by Cramer (6907).

Lord FEVERSHAM, 120 guineas.

Lot 11. "Francisco," roan, calved April 30, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Florence, by Usurer (9763).

Marquis of Exeter, 150 guineas.

Lot 12. "Norman," white, calved May 8, 1853; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam Nonsuch, by Duke of Cornwall (5947).

Mr. ROBINSON, 100 guineas.

Lot 13. "Marquis," red and white, calved June 14, 1853; got by Duke of Gloster (11882), dam Mantilla, by Cramer (6907). —, 75 guineas.

## SHEEP IN ILLINOIS.

A FRIEND writes us that he keeps from 8000 to 5000 sheep on his farm in Illinois. In addition to hay during the winter, he feeds from two and a half to three bushels of corn per head, which is worth with him on an average only about fifteen cents per bushel. The wintering thus costs forty to fifty cents each sheep; the whole expense is sixty to sixty-five cents per annum. One shepherd with dogs will look after 2500 or 3000 sheep.

From 3000 sheep, he raised 1100 lambs, worth two dollars per head. His fleeces sold this year at the average price of \$1 50 each, which leaves him a good profit on his flock.



There is no doubt but sheep-raising is the most profitable occupation of the farmer in the West, at the present price of wool, and we are of opinion that it will long continue so; and there is a further advantage in regard to them; they improve the land instead of impoverishing it. Wheat and corn are great exhausters of the soil; and if the Western people continue to cultivate these to the extent they now do, sending them abroad for consumption, rich as are their prairies, they will exhaust them more speedily than they can conceive.

#### FISH GUANO.

SOME time since, the English Agricultural Society offered a premium of £1000 to any one who would produce a fertilizer equal to Peruvian guano, which could be sold at the rate of £5 per ton. Mr. PETT, of London, has recently manufactured a fertilizer from fish caught in the sea, which he claims to be equal to Peruvian guano, and which costs much less. But he says he has no idea of applying for the thousand pounds premium, and disclose his secret, as he can make more money by withholding it, and reaping the profit on his manufacture.

We hope a knowledge of this will induce the fishermen all along our Atlantic coast to turn out with fleets of boats, and see what they can do in the way of rivalling the birds of the Pacific in the production of guano. With deep seines, they can catch immense quantities of fish during most part of the mild season, which may be immediately manufactured into guano of the first quality, and thus make our farmers measurably independent of Peru for so important a fertilizer. Guano has now become almost indispensable to the majority of wheat and corn-growers along the Atlantic coast.

#### THE IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS OF SOWING AND PLANTING GOOD WHEAT.

THE benefit accruing to the husbandman from using the best seed, has as yet received less attention from that class than its importance demands. Our farmers are paying more attention to procuring good seeds now than formerly, as they find it is to their advantage to do so; but still, too many of them make shift with what they have or find most convenient to hand, regardless of the quality. This, in a pecuniary point of view, is a most suicidal policy. The same labor must be bestowed in ploughing, hauling on manure, sowing and harrowing an acre for oats, for instance, whether the seed oats are of extra weight, weighing perhaps forty-five pounds to the bushel, like some that we have seen this spring, or of an inferior quality, weighing only twenty-five. The first lot were sold for sixty-five cents a bushel, the last for fifty. Four bushels to the acre are none too much seed for profit. The kernels of the heavy oats were so much larger than those of the lighter, that probably four and a half bushels would not afford more seed in number than three of the lighter; taking this for granted, the difference in the expense of seed would be \$1 42 to the acre. A fair average crop of oats is thirty-five or forty bushels to the acre; calling it thirty-five as a yield, by measure, and supposing that the old adage, that "like produces like" is true, we have as a result of the two crops, from the best kind of seed, 1,575 lbs. of oats, and from the poorer kind, only 875 lbs., equal by weight in bushels to 52½ of the best kind, and only 29 of the lighter. Supposing the product is sold at 50 cents a bushel, and we have for the difference in outlay in seed, which was \$1 42, a difference in return of \$11 75; the best kind realizing the owner \$26 25, and the lighter only \$12 50. There is a further gain by using the heavier

seed; the best finds a much readier market, and probably at a higher price than an inferior kind. The farmer views his better crops with increased satisfaction and pride. His boys participate in the feelings, and are apt to imitate his example; in short, it is a profitable change, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in all others.—*Exchange Paper.*

**DRILLING WHEAT.**—EDWARD STABLER, in an admirable essay on the advantage of drill-seeding, states that after examining its results on some 800 or 1,000 acres, besides large experience on his own land, he finds there is not a single instance where it has not proved the most profitable, first, in the saving of seed, and secondly, in the increased product of the grain, amounting to from one to six or seven bushels per acre. He thinks five pecks of seed drilled are equal to two bushels sown broadcast. He has known the increase, in one case, by careful comparison of the two modes, to amount to nine bushels per acre in favor of drilling. He relates an interesting incident: A vender offered a drill for the increase in a crop of fifty acres of wheat, to be determined by sowing a few strips broadcast for comparison. But before harvest the farmer preferred paying the hundred dollars, the price of the drill, with interest. On carefully ascertaining the increase, he found it to be one hundred and fifty-three bushels.

#### PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

It can be hardly necessary, with our present rapidly increasing commerce in fruit, to point out the pecuniary profits resulting from its culture. But those who have only raised the more common, or second-rate sorts, can hardly appreciate the heavy returns from the finest, under the best culture. To such, a few examples may be interesting.

C. A. CABLE, of Cleveland, Ohio, obtained in 1845, from an orchard of one hundred cherry trees, twenty years old, more than one thousand dollars. The trees were twenty-five feet apart, and no other crop occupied the ground, which was enriched and kept well cultivated. HILL PENNELL, of Darby, Pa., sold, in 1846, two hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of early apples, from half an acre.

A farmer near Fishkill, N. Y., sold fifteen hundred dollars' worth of plums in a single season. RICHARD I. HAND, of Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., sold, in 1845, four hundred and forty dollars' worth of Roxbury Russets and Northern Spy apples from one acre of orchard.

JAMES LAWS, of Philadelphia, sold three hundred dollars' worth of Isabella and Catawba grapes, the fourth year from planting, from three-eighths of an acre, or at the rate of eight hundred dollars per acre.

HUGH HATCH, of Camden, N. J., obtained from four trees of the Tewksbury Blush, one hundred and forty bushels of apples, or thirty-five from each tree; of these, ninety baskets (of about three pecks each) sold late in the following spring for one dollar per basket.

Examples almost beyond number may be given where single trees have yielded from five to ten dollars a year in fruit, and many instances where twenty or thirty dollars have been obtained. An acre of such would be equal to any of the preceding instances. If one tree of the Rhode Island Greening will afford forty bushels of fruit, at a quarter of a dollar per bushel, which has often occurred, forty such trees on an acre would yield a crop worth four hundred dollars. But taking only one quarter of this amount as a low average for all seasons, and with imperfect cultivation, one hundred dollars would still be equal to the interest of fifteen hundred per acre. Now, this estimate is based upon the price of good winter apples for the past thirty years, in our most productive districts; let a similar cultivation be made with fruits rarer and of a more delicious character. Apricots and the finer varieties of plums are often sold for three to six dollars per bushel; the best early peaches from one to three dollars; and pears, from hardy and productive trees, for

an equal amount. Of the three former kinds, two to five bushels per tree, with good management, is a frequent crop; and on large pear trees five times this quantity. An acquaintance received eight dollars for a crop grown on two fine young cherry trees, and twenty-four dollars from four young peach trees, of only six years' growth from the bud. In Western New-York, single trees of the Doyenne or Virgalieu pear have often afforded a return of twenty dollars or more, after being sent hundreds of miles to market. An acre of such trees, well managed, would far exceed in profits a five-hundred-acre farm.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

**BEES AND FRUIT.**—The *Pawtucket Gazette* refers to a subject of great importance to the horticulturist, viz., the injury done to peaches and some other fruits by bees. In this neighborhood, the complaint of the conduct of the bees is very general. They thrust their proboscis into the sunny side of a rare-ripe, a few days before it is ripe, and extract the saccharine juice. The air and water enter the cavity thus created, and the peach rapidly decays and falls to the ground. In this way, large quantities of the finest peaches have been lost already this season, and "the work goes bravely on."—*Boston Journal.*

**FLOUR FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.**—It is mentioned as a new and unusual feature in the flour trade, that a demand for it has come to us from the Mediterranean, a part of the world from whence we had at one time received supplies.—*Baltimore Times.*

**URINE.**—This is most the valuable manure upon the farm. It is easy to preserve all from about the house, by sinking an oil-cask in some out-of-the-way place, as a common receptacle. A quantity of plaster kept in the bottom of the cask, and renewed once in a month or two, will preserve the ammonia from loss by evaporation. To use urine, dilute it with an equal quantity of water, and sprinkle it upon the land.

**CHARCOAL AND PLASTER.**—Charcoal-dust is a powerful absorbent of atmospheric ammonia, and consequently a valuable fertilizer. Powdered charcoal is, perhaps, the best thing that can be used to absorb unpleasant odors arising from decaying animal and vegetable matters. A handful of charcoal-dust scattered over the vaults of privies, sink-spouts, &c., will immediately correct any unpleasant odors arising therefrom. Plaster of Paris is probably the next best thing for the purpose. It should be used freely in stables, &c., especially during the warm weather. The use of these absorbents not only promotes health, but effects an important saving of valuable fertilizing matters. Rose-bushes and other choice shrubs and flowers, in the garden, or in pots, derive great advantage from the application of charcoal to the surface of the earth around them.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

**WHITE DAISIES.**—The only and effectual cure of the white daisy is comprehended in the two words—*plough and manure*. The mission of the white daisy seems to be, to force upon the attention of the farmer the necessity of immediately replenishing his earth. Its appearance, indeed, is but the famishing cry of an impoverished soil for manure. Let him answer the call promptly, earnestly, and I will guarantee that he need never entertain any fears of being "ousted" by any intervention on their part.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**CHLOROFORM FOR BEES.**—A sixth part of an ounce of chloroform for a common hive, or nearly a quarter of an ounce for a large hive, is used in Scotland for putting bees to sleep while their honey is taken. They put the chloroform in a shallow breakfast plate, covered over with thin gauze, then put the hive over the plate, covered with cloths, and in twenty minutes the bees will be found asleep and out of the combs on the table. This is considered better than sulphur.

**AN ELASTIC AGE.**—The age is alive with elasticity. An India rubber omnibus has just been invented, which, when full, will hold three more ladies, a market-basket, pet poodle, and a baby.







Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80	@	81
Corn, Western Mixed.....	80	@	82
Corn, Western Yellow.....	81	@	82
Barley.....	—	@	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	48	@	49
Oats, New Jersey.....	42	@	45
Oats, Western.....	47	@	48 1/2
Oats, Penna.....	44	@	46
Oats, southern.....	35	@	42
Pean, Black-Eyed.....	2 75	@	2 80
Pean, Canada.....	90	@	1
Beans, White.....	1 25	@	1 50

<b>Hair.</b>			
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	21	@	23
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	20	@	22

<b>Hay, FOR SHIPPING:</b>			
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs.	@	56

<b>Hemp.</b>			
Russia, clean.....	10	@	—
Russia, Outshot.....	10	@	—
Manilla.....	10	@	—
Sisal.....	10	@	—
Sunn.....	6	@	—
Italian.....	240	@	—
Jute.....	182 50	@	185
American, Dew-rotted.....	150	@	165
American, do. Dressed.....	160	@	220
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@	—

<b>Hops.</b>			
1892.....	18	@	20
1893.....	40	@	43

<b>Lime.</b>			
Rockland, Common.....	—	@	85

<b>Lumber.</b>			
Timber, White Pine.....	15	@	22
Timber, Oak.....	35	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18	@	22

<b>Timber, Oak Scantling.....</b>	<b>17 50</b>	<b>@</b>	<b>18 75</b>
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	—	@	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20	@	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@	40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30	@	35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@	17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16	@	22
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@	24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	16	@	18
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	19	@	20
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26	@	32
Plank, City Worked.....	26	@	32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18	@	20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@	2 50
Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual.....	2 34	@	2 50
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	@	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	60	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	48	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	35	@	—
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	36	@	35
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@	—

<b>Molasses.</b>			
New Orleans.....	26	@	29
Porto Rico.....	24	@	29 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	20	@	25
Trinidad Cuba.....	22	@	25
Cardenas, &c.....	—	@	—

<b>Nails.</b>			
Out, 4d @ 60d.....	4 1/2	@	4 1/2
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	—	@	—

<b>Naval Stores.</b>			
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	4 75	@	5
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	4 75	@	—
Tar.....	3 75	@	4 25
Pitch, City.....	2	@	2 12 1/2
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 45	@	1 60
Resin, White.....	2 50	@	5
Spirits Turpentine.....	68	@	75

<b>Oil Cake:</b>			
Thin Oblong, City.....	36	@	—
Thick, Round, Country.....	26	@	—
Thin Oblong Country.....	31	@	32

<b>Plaster Paris:</b>			
Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@	3 55
White Nova Scotia.....	—	@	3 62 1/2

<b>Provisions:</b>			
Beef, Mess, Country.....	6 50	@	9 35
Beef, Prime, Country.....	4 50	@	5
Beef, Mess, City.....	12	@	12 50
Beef, Mess, extra.....	13 75	@	14
Beef, Prime, City.....	15 50	@	6
Beef, Mess, repacked, Chicago.....	12	@	12 25
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	17	@	19
Pork, Mess, Western.....	12 75	@	15 62 1/2
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 25	@	15
Pork, Clear, Western.....	14 25	@	15
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 25	@	15
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	11 1/2	@	11 3/4
Hams, Pickled.....	8 1/2	@	9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	8 1/2	@	9
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	15 50	@	15
Beef, Smoked.....	—	@	9
Butter, Orange County.....	21	@	23
Butter, Ohio.....	15	@	17
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	18	@	20
Butter, Canada.....	13	@	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8 1/2	@	9 1/2

<b>Salt:</b>			
Turk's Island.....	31	@	32
St. Martin's.....	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 12 1/2	@	1 15
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 25	@	1 35
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 55	@	—

<b>Saltpetre:</b>			
Refined.....	7 1/2	@	8
Crude, East India.....	7	@	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@	5 1/2

<b>Seeds:</b>			
Clover.....	9 1/2	@	10
Timothy, Mowed.....	17	@	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 37 1/2	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@	1 65

<b>Sugar:</b>			
St. Croix.....	6	@	7
New-Orleans.....	4 1/2	@	5 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2	@	5 1/2
Porto Rico.....	4 1/2	@	5 1/2
Havana, White.....	7	@	7 1/2
Havana, Brown, not Yellow.....	5	@	5 1/2
Manilla.....	5	@	5 1/2
Brazil White.....	6 1/2	@	7
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@	7
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	8 1/2	@	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	8 1/2	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@	—

<b>Tallow:</b>			
American, Prime.....	—	@	10 1/2

<b>Tobacco:</b>			
Virginia.....	—	@	—
Kentucky.....	6 1/2	@	9 1/2
Mason County.....	6 1/2	@	10 1/2
Maryland.....	—	@	—
St. Domingo.....	8	@	16
Cuba.....	18	@	23
Yara.....	30	@	38
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5	@	15
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5	@	13 1/2

<b>Wool:</b>			
American, Saxony Fleeced.....	55	@	60
American, Full Blood Merino.....	40	@	53
American 3/4 and 1/2 Merino.....	45	@	48
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	40	@	44
Extra, Pulled.....	48	@	52
Superfine, Pulled.....	44	@	46
No. 1, Pulled.....	40	@	42

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD, TO TAKE** charge of a flock of Two Thousand Sheep, the West. One with a small family would be preferred. Liberal wages given, and proper recommendations required.  
A CARPENTER is also wanted. Inquire of the undersigned, at No. 104 Irving House, within five days, or after that time, address, Georgetown, Missouri.  
R. GENTLE 1-2

**ALBANY DRAIN TILE WORKS, NO. 60 LANCASTER** street, Albany, west Medical College. The undersigned, successor to JOHN GOTT, formerly A. S. BABCOCK & CO., is prepared to furnish Draining tile of both Horse Shoe and Sole patterns, at from \$12 to \$18 per thousand pieces. The tile are more than a foot in length, and fully equal to any of American or foreign manufacture. They are so formed as to admit water at every joint, and drain the land perfectly from twelve to twenty feet on each side, according to the nature of the soil.  
Also, Large Tile, for drains about dwellings, yards, &c., at from \$4 to \$8 per hundred pieces. These are cheaper and more durable than brick drains.  
Full directions for preparing ditches, laying tile, &c., will be sent free to those addressing the subscriber post-paid. The tiles can be sent safely any distance. Orders are respectfully solicited.  
DAVID CALLANAN, Albany, N. Y.

**CRANBERRY VINES, OF THE BELL VARIETY, WHICH** are most commonly raised in New England, mostly bearing plants very hardy and productive. Circulars giving the mode of culture, soil, and price, will be furnished to all post-paid applicants, gratis, south of Mason and Dixon's line. They should be planted out in the fall; north of that line, either fall or spring. They can be packed and forwarded with safety to any part of the United States. For sale by F. TROWBRIDGE, Dealer in Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., New Haven, Ct.

**WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBL. SALMON, 2000** bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 600 bbls. Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 bbls. New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kists New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.  
For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Day street, between Washington and West, New-York.  
May 18th, 1893. NELSON WELLS. 1-53 S. H. WOOD.

**BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED** in 1834. Offices—No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, New-York.  
This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$300,000, continuous to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.  
DIRECTORS: William Ellsworth, James S. Redfield, Phineas T. Barnum, John W. Amerman, Caleb S. Woodhull, Fordyce Hitchcock, Charles T. Cromwell, John C. Smith, Samuel P. Townsend, George Gillilan, Joel S. Gattman, Joseph M. Greenwood, Robert C. Bell, Samuel F. Whiting, John Greenwood, Jr., John N. Genin, George Burroughs, Henry Quackenbush, A. B. Miller.

**ALFRED G. STYERS, Secretary.** 1-29

## MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIR.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILING, GRATING, SHUTTER, DOOR, BEDSTEAD, AND Iron Ficket Fence Manufacturing, 26 West Broadway, New-York, Near the Hudson River Railroad Depot. 1-11

**S. F. COGSWELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 327 AND 329** Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his personal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Proprietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country, who are not able to collect their rents except at very great inconvenience to themselves, or to dispose of their property, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials: Hon. FRANCIS B. STAYNER, ex-Mayor city of Brooklyn, Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. 1-26

**REAPERS AND MOWING MACHINES.—THE UNDER-** signed, Agent for the sale of McCormick's celebrated Reapers and combined Machines, for the City of New York, California, Oregon, and South American Markets, is prepared to furnish full particulars, and to deliver and send for. 1-13 H. D. ORMSBEE, No. 217 Pearl st., N. Y.

**HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD** and Surveying Instruments, 33 Fulton street, (corner of Cliff,) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent for. 1-13 T. HUNT, R. SCOTT.

**MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL** GILBERT, M. D., after a long and extensive experience in Memphis, Tennessee, and more recently in New-Orleans, has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 433 Broadway, where he invites patients to call and test his skill in the radical cure of the following diseases, many of which are deemed incurable by his brethren of the faculty, without instruments of any kind, viz:

1. Ulcers and Tumors, called cancerous.
2. Scrofula in all its forms.
3. White Swellings, and Chronic Diseases of the Joints.
4. Tumors, Wens, Carbuncles, Tetters, Scald Head, and all Eruptions on the Skin.
5. Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, &c.
6. Female Diseases, of however long standing.

DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem incurable, and witness for themselves the power of his new remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. 1-17  
**A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—** Van Deusen's Improved Whapene is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern specifics for the Improvement, Health, and Beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Whapene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists also of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by the inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 125 CHAMBERS ST., and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

**FINE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE WINES OF ALL DE-** scriptions, Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch Ale, London Porter, with a general assortment of all articles connected with the liquor trade, for sale at the extensive vaults of John J. Staff, corner of Broadway and Anthony street. This stock of Wines and Liquors has been selected with great care, especially for family use and the trade of our first-class hotels. Those who deal with Mr. Staff will find him an honorable and an accommodating tradesman. 1-17

**TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF** all descriptions and sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 191 Water street.

**NORTHROP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES,** corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit.  
New-York, April 1st, 1893. N. POST.  
N. H.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

**PA TRICK KELLY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES** No. 70 East Twenty-fourth street, House, 107 East Twenty-fifth street, New-York. 1-4

## CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

**J. B. OLIVER & CO., LIGHT WAGON AND CARRIAGE** Manufacturers, corner of Dock and Water streets, (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn, Long Island. Light Wagons and Carriages, of the latest and most approved patterns, made to order at the shortest notice. Terms reasonable. Timber and work warranted of the best quality. Trimming, Painting, and Repairing of every description, done with neatness and dispatch. Persons wishing to purchase are most respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 1-9

**ISAAC MIX, JR., COACH-MAKER AND CARRIAGE-DEAL-** er, No. 440 Broadway, New-York. A general assortment of Carriages and Harness always on hand. 1-6

**LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT** Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-21 ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York.

## ENGRAVING.

**A. DEMAREST, CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER.—DOOR** Plates, and advertising Envelopes.—Corner of Fine and Nassau streets, opposite the Custom House. 1-18 1/2

**N. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, 33** John-street, New-York.

**W. TRYON, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, NO. 438** Broadway.—W. T. begs to inform the public in general, that he now imports a new style of Visiting and Wedding Cards from Europe, which are entirely different from any others in the city. Specimens can be seen by every artist. 1-19



## DRY GOODS.

**THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE** in New York. THOMAS STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, (at net cash prices—time granted by adding interest.) No. 163 Broadway, New-York, has now in store, and is daily receiving and offering, at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareses, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs. The undersigned would invite merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing. THOMAS G. STEARNS, No. 163 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane.

## FERTILIZERS.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE**—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

**1853.**—ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF ACIDS, Fertilizers, and Seeds of reliable quality. PREPARED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, by the Union Chemical Works, L. L. HOY & CO., Agents, No. 234 Water street, and 122 West street, corner Dry street, New-York, and at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

A fertilizer of the most approved quality, producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil, thoroughly tested and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 100 lbs.—barrels of 250 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel. Also for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c. 1-3

**BONE-DUST MANURE AND SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.**—The Eagle Chemical Co., having recently made extensive additions to their works on Staten Island, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for the above-named invaluable manures, and are ready to supply the agriculturists with any quantity that may be required. The bone-dust manure will be of the same quality, and will be delivered at the same price as that heretofore furnished to the farmers of Staten Island, New-Jersey, and other parts of the United States. It will be ground into a fine powder, and warranted pure; and being perfectly dry and well packed in clean barrels, can be transported at a small cost either by steamboat or railroad.

The advantages of ground bones for manure are too well known by the experience of the past twenty years to make any further recommendation necessary. The Superphosphate of Lime or Sulphated Bones may not perhaps be so well known in some parts of the United States as the former, as it is a comparatively recent mode of applying the same ingredients; but from the great results already obtained by the agriculturists in England and the United States, it is likely to be preferred to all other manures in use.

The proprietors of the Eagle Chemical Works have, for several years past, been extensively engaged in the manufacture of this article in England, where they have the assistance of the most eminent agricultural chemists in Europe.

The Superphosphate now prepared by them has been tested on every variety of soil and crop in Europe, the United States, and the West Indies, with the most invariable success. The manufacturers do not hesitate to guarantee it to be the most perfect manure that can be made. No ingredients will be used until they have been carefully examined, and their purity tested; and the mode of preparing such ingredients, and the proportions used, will be such as the manufacturers have ascertained, by long and patient application of chemical science, to be the most perfect, and which they have proved to be so, by the practical tests of agriculturists on almost every description of soil, and in every variety of climate.

It will always be kept at the highest standard of purity and excellence, and every lot made will be carefully analysed and tested before delivery. It is warranted to prove a more valuable manure than the best Peruvian Guano, being both more immediate in its effects upon the plant, and of more permanent benefit to the soil, besides being less dangerous in its application.

It will be composed entirely of Superphosphate of Lime, combined with such proportions of Ammonia and other ingredients as are necessary to restore that which has been taken from the soil by previous crops.

Raw bones, in addition to fat or gelatine, are composed of phosphoric acid and lime combined, called Phosphate of Lime. It is the Phosphoric Acid that is of great value as manure to the agriculturists; and the object of applying sulphuric acid to dissolve them is, that by its alliance with the lime which is in the bones, the phosphoric acid is rendered more soluble or easily dissolved by rain; and the difference between raw ground bones and dissolved bones may, in a plain way, be stated to consist in the fact, that by a careful addition of the proper proportions of sulphuric acid, the Phosphate of Lime in the raw bones is converted partly into Sulphate of Lime, which is a valuable manure; and a considerable portion of soluble phosphoric acid is left free to combine at once with the soil, in readiness to act on the plant.

Thus it is that a small quantity of Superphosphate of Lime will force a crop of turnips in greater weight than a larger quantity of raw ground bones, bringing them to the hoe at least ten days sooner.

This is one of the most important properties of this Phosphate, derived from its peculiar preparation; and it will always be found, where used, to cause such a speedy development of the plant, as to enable it to escape the ravages of the fly and wire-worm.

It is calculated that one bushel of this prepared Superphosphate is equal in its effect to six bushels of ground bones in a raw state. Thus the concentrated form of this manure, and its small bulk, makes it exceedingly convenient, and diminishes the cost of transportation and handling; 250 pounds to 300 pounds to the acre is sufficient for any ordinary condition of soil, and the whole cost will not probably be greater than the extra expense would be in the mere handling and carting the necessary quantity of stable manure to produce the same effect.

It may be sown broadcast, and ploughed into the soil; or it may be drilled in with the seed. It may also be applied in the hills during the cultivation of corn or other crops, when it will stimulate the most sluggish growth into immediate action.

It will be delivered in bags or barrels, in such quantities as may be required, at the price of 24 c. per lb., and each package will be branded Super-Phosphate of Lime, Eagle Chemical Works, 63 Beaver street.

Orders, with cash or satisfactory reference, to be sent to ALFRED F. KEMP, 63 Beaver street, New-York, Office of the Eagle Chemical Works. 1-11

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP GRECIAN, first quality Peruvian Guano. No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime constantly on hand. Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds—the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, N. Y. 1-11

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

**IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN ENGINE, MANUFACTURED** by Wm. G. Creamer & Co. The best machine in use for watering gardens—washing windows, fences, carriages—putting out fires, or keeping a building wet in case of fire adjoining. It is not liable to the objections that are made against all garden engines, (getting out of order,) as the valves are ground brass; the chambers, piston-rod, cap, &c., brass and copper. These machines can also be used for spreading liquid manures on trees, shrubbery, &c. To each machine is attached a sprinkler, jet, and hose. It is, every way, a first-class article, and we recommend it as such. They can be sent by express to any part of the Union at trifling expense. 1-11 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**POTATO OR SMALL DOUBLE-MOULD PLOUGH, THE** best implement made for hilling or digging potatoes, throwing them perfectly out of the hill, or extra moulds, which can be attached, it makes a superior double-mould-board plow. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 1-11

**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT #6** to #25, and Burr-Stone at #50 to #250, for Horse or Steam Power. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-11

**BURRALL'S PRIZE REAPERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA** Market—strong, simple, and reliable. Warranted of the best material and workmanship, expressly for that market. Made and sold cheap for cash by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., and by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. 1-11

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION FORCE, AND ENDLESS** Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-11

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE** Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-11

**HARVEST IMPLEMENTS—MOWING AND REAPING** Machines of different patterns, and of the best kinds in market. Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, and large Hand Rakes, made expressly for raking after the cart; also Horse Hay Rakes. Pitchforks, very superior, of elastic steel. Threshing Machines and Fan Mills, combined or single. Horse Powers of the most approved kinds, such as the endless chain, or Hallway, Circular, Cast Iron, &c. Ruta Baga, Turnip, Cabbage, and all other sorts of Field and Garden seeds. 1-11 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

## HORTICULTURAL.

**PEACH TREES.**—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE from his Nursery at Rumson Neck, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same, by mail, to be directed to him at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J. ASHER HANCE.

**TO NURSERYMEN AND PROPRIETORS OF GREEN-** Houses.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of Magnolia Trees, one and two years old, for \$25 per hundred, delivered in Savannah, Ga. Also, Plum Trees for \$50 per hundred. The trees will be well packed in moss, so as to be sent any distance with safety. All orders will be promptly attended to. C. T. DRAKE, Savannah, Georgia, August, 1853.

**TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., PLUSHING,** near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 1-5

**BUCHANAN, FLORIST, 9 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.,** New-York, near Fifth Avenue. Green Houses, Astoria, L. I. 1-3

**RASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP** stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Uster Co., N. Y.—P. S. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-21

**FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY, THE** great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY." Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am enabled to offer them for sale as the true article. Also, plants of the white-fruited Blackberry, and the new, pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants to be as the pure and unmixed. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO., South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 1-11

**FALL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW YORK HORTICUL-** tural Society.—The Society's Fall Exhibition will be held at Niblo's Garden, New-York City, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1853. The Committee would call attention to a very liberal list of awards; and to afford encouragement to those who live without the city, they will pay freight on all articles sent from a distance. The Committee will spare no pains to make this exhibition worthy of New-York, and they look to the public for a liberal support—at least as liberal as is almost daily extended to rare-shows, which have no legitimate claims upon the public regard, since they aim at no public good, and effect none. The objects of the Society commend themselves to the considerate regard of all good citizens. Not the least among these objects is the establishment of a Horticultural Garden for New-York, a bill for which, on petition of this Society, was passed at the recent session of the Legislature; and for the means of establishing this Garden, the Society looks, in no small measure, to the proceeds of its public exhibitions. This of itself ought to be sufficient to secure it the cordial support of the entire public, and more especially of those who feel any pride in the embellishment of the city, and desire a pleasant place of public resort.

PETER B. MEAD,  
WM. W. LIVERMORE,  
CHARLES OAKLEY,  
THOMAS HOGG, Jr.,  
DANIEL BOLL,  
CHARLES MORE,  
DAVID CLARKE,  
Committee of Arrangements. 1-11

## HAIR RESTORERS, &amp;c.

**WIGS AND TOUPEES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEW-** ly invented Gossamer Wigs, Scapels, and Toupees, are far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural head of hair. Best assortment of Wigs, Half-Wigs, Coupees, Braids of long hair, Ringlets, Frizzettes, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and judge for yourselves. 37 Maiden Lane. 1-15

**NE PLUS ULTRA.—THE STEADY PERSEVERANCE** and practice of a great many years have enabled J. LASCALA to discover what all the endeavors of men have hitherto found to be useless. J. Lascala's Vegetable Hair Regenerator is the very specific to cure the diseases of the integument of the head, which cause the deterioration or the loss of the ornament of the head, so that it prevents baldness, causes the hair to grow, makes the dandruff disappear, and renders to the hair a beautiful gloss. This article will be found at Lascala's Perfumery Store, 584 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, where there is the best assortment of French Perfumery, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Umbrellas, and every kind of fashionable toilet articles. 1-13

## HOTELS.

## CRAIG'S HOTEL,

CORNER OF TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, Opposite the Rose-Hill Stables.

J. C. KRAMER, Proprietor. Drivers can meet with the best accommodation, and on the most reasonable terms, at this establishment.

**FARMERS' HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET,** between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick, and the California steamboats and steamship landings. Boarding \$1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors. 1-25

**HUDSON RIVER HOUSE, 77 AND 79 ROBINSON STREET,** New-York. Meals at all hours of the day and night. Oysters in every style. Also, lodging, with single rooms. Also, the Hudson River Bully Head Cattle and Sheep Yard, 70 and 72 Robinson street. Livery and Sale Stable. Horses and Carriages to Let. Horses kept by the day, week, or month on reasonable terms. 68 Robinson street. ELIJAH & JOHN P. CHAMBERLIN. 1-7

**PATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WAR-** ren streets, New-York, a short distance from the Hudson River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14

**UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNERS OF PEARL, PUL-** ton, and Water streets, New-York. H. JOHNSON, Proprietor. 1-2

## INSURANCE.

**FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA, CAP-** ital, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT, 78 Broadway. 1-25

**GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA CAPITAL,** \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, Agent, 78 Broadway. 1-25

## LIGHTNING RODS.

**LIGHTNING RODS, CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC** principles, and if properly put up, will render churches and other buildings secure from the electric shock. 1-11 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, DEALERS IN** Quimby's Improved Lightning Rods. Offices, Nos. 18 Nassau street and 132 East Twenty-seventh street, New-York. Orders will receive careful and prompt attention. 1-20

## LIVERY STABLES.

**C'ONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65** Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street), New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

## MACHINERY, PATENTS, &amp;c.

**DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN** and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hoses of all sizes, Hose Cappings, Cast Iron Fountains, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water boats, family purposes, hot liquids, &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

**FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL STONES,** Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-26

**F. AND C. WUTERICH, FRANKLIN STREET, NEW-HA-** ven Freight R. R. Depot, No. 5, Room 27, up stairs, N. Y.—Machinists and Manufacturers of Confectioners' tools. N. B.—Also small machinery and gear-cutting made to order at the shortest notice.

## NEW-YORK MARBLED IRON WORKS.

OFFICE, No. 413 BROADWAY, (Corner of Lispenard street.)

Manufactory, corner of 6th Avenue and Forty-seventh street.

**THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF MAR-** ble-d Iron Mantels, Table Tops, Columns, Pilasters, Clock Cases, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., representing the choicest varieties of Marble. Also, Window Lintels, Sills, Balconies, and other castings for buildings of every description. The above Company beg leave to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally, to their assortment of Marble-d Cast Iron Mantels and other articles, which they are now manufacturing on the most enlarged scale; the beauty and design of which, and their exquisite finish, have never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. Their exact imitations of the finest varieties of Marble, such as Egyptian, Siena, Breccelle, Verde, &c., has elicited the unqualified commendation of connoisseurs in Marble, and established their popularity with the public.

Some of the advantages of this discovery consist in its capability of withstanding a high heat, of resisting acids and oils, which stain and deface Marble, and their craziness, (being about one third the cost,) in comparison with all other kinds of Mantels; also the advantage of being packed and sent with safety to any part of the country.

The Marble department is under the superintendence of Mr. E. DEEMING, who first introduced this invaluable discovery to the public, and demonstrated its practical utility and application to metals and other substances. Address orders and communications to CHARLES CROSBY, Secretary. 11



**NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL**  
Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instru-  
ments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 428 Broadway, second floor.  
1-20

**LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN-**  
gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose,  
Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings,  
Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by  
**JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers,**  
25 Ferry street, New-York.  
1-30

**\$25 TO \$80 PER WEEK.—GOLD AND SILVER PLAT-**  
ing by a new process, on jewelry and plated arti-  
cles. A few ladies and gentlemen will be taught this lucrative  
and beautiful art. Can work at home, or suitable for travel-  
ing. No apparatus required. Call at No. 237 Hudson street,  
from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock.

**SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN-**  
ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Pre-  
mium Self-Acting Generators and Boiling Machines, at the  
Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 12 Fulton street, 3d  
floor, New-York.  
Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators.  
Coolers in Tubes, Force Pumps, Model Making.  
Copper Fountains, Gasometers.  
Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-18

## MANUFACTORIES OF METALS.

**WOOD & HUNTER, NO. 14 CENTRE STREET, NEW-**  
York, Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe for the  
conveyance of steam, water, and gas.  
Steam Cocks, Globe Valves, Force Pumps for Steam  
Globe " Check " Engines.  
Guage " Angle " Stocks and Dies.  
Union Stop Cocks, Safety " Screw-cutting Machines.  
Union Joint, Flange " Balance Valves.  
Solder Nipples.  
Also on hand and made to order, Fixtures and Fittings of  
every description for the conveyance of Steam, Water and Gas.

**AXES AND HATCHETS.—MADE BY COLLINS & CO.,**  
Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive  
and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of  
these superior Goods.  
Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited  
to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the  
trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city,  
212 Water street. COLLINS & CO.  
1-23

**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, GUN MATERIALS, SPORTING**  
Apparatus, Fine Cutlery, &c. &c.  
**ONION & WHEELLOCK,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,  
99 Maiden Lane, New-York.

Invite the attention of Merchants and Sportsmen to their ex-  
tensive and well-selected assortment of the above Goods,  
which they offer at the lowest possible prices, and on the most  
accommodating terms. Depot for the sale of Revolvers and  
other Fire Arms, manufactured by ALLEN & THURBER.  
Colt's Pistols of all sizes always on hand.

## MEDICAL.

**THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCU-**  
list, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment  
of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore  
throats, and all diseases produced by deafness and blindness,  
of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door  
east of Broadway. 1-19

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MALTA STONE FLOWER-VASES OF DIFFERENT SIZES**  
and handsomely encaused, and for sale by  
**LILLIE & RACINE, 109 Front street.**  
1-4

**A. R. M. MIKLOS, POLYTECHNIC OFFICE, REMOVED**  
to No. 11 Wall street, Room 13.

**Sec. 1. Surveying and Engineering.**—Surveying and levelling  
of land, railroad lines, and canals, designs and drawings of  
topographical maps, building of bridges, machinery of every  
kind, and the conduct of the same.  
**Sec. 2. Architecture.**—Design and drawing of plans for  
buildings of every kind, and in any style; specification and  
superintendence, decorating of churches, &c.; perspective  
views for any building, &c.

**Sec. 3. Science of Mining.**—Science of mining, surveying of  
mountains and mines, design and drawing of geognostical  
maps, examining of mines and minerals, and the estimation  
of the same.

**Sec. 4. Lithography.**—Every kind of surveying, engineering,  
and architectural objects, perspective views of engines and  
steamboats, &c., will be accepted for lithography.  
Scenery taken from nature. 1-11

**FOR CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—TENTS, HAM-**  
mocks, Awnings, Bags, &c., manufactured by G. JOHN-  
SON, No. 116 Maiden Lane, and No. 139 Hester street, New-  
York, where every description of the above-named articles  
can be found. All orders promptly executed on the most rea-  
sonable terms. 1-9

**JOHN H. WOODCOCK, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF**  
Paris fancy goods, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. Fans,  
silk guards, portmanteaus, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt  
and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 38 John street,  
(up stairs), New-York. 1-17

**JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAME**  
Makers, Agents for the sale of Gilt Mounts, French  
Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 138 William street, corner of Ann  
street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards prompt-  
ly attended to. 1-21

**LORENZO VENTURA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
Dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Segars No. 143 Fulton  
street, New-York. The bar is well stocked with the choicest  
Wines and Segars. 1-7

## PAINTS.

**BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE**  
Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jer-  
sey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this Paint,  
which they offer to the public as the best article known for  
roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also  
for brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark and  
cinder-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the  
best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges,  
cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of the  
virtues of this article from officers of the army, superin-  
tendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains of ves-  
sels, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens on  
tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For  
sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in  
kegs of 25, 50, and 100 lbs., by  
**R. BOGERT, General Agent,**  
128 Pearl and 78 Beaver street.  
1-25

## PIANO FORTES.

**ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—**  
A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house  
of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instru-  
ments of A. W. Ladd, & Co., with a full supply of new and  
second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low  
prices. Pianos to let.  
**LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.**  
1-23

## PROVISIONS.

### VAN NORDENS,

**DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE CON-**  
stantly receiving large supplies of the above, which will be  
sold at the very lowest prices. Good Butter and Western  
Butter, in tubs and firkins, Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard  
in barrels, tubs and kegs. For sale at  
**VAN NORDENS, 157 West street, New-York.**  
1-24

**TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTH-**  
ers.—Mustard, WITHINGTON & WILDE's celebrated  
Tremont Mustard. First premiums, American Institute, 1847-  
1852. Put up expressly for the Southern and Western Markets,  
in kegs, cans, tins, and bottles, &c. This Mustard is manu-  
factured from the best English and Trieste seed, and needs  
no other recommendation than the extensive sale it has met  
with for the past number of years, and being used by the  
United States Army, and many of the Hospitals in the United  
States, a liberal discount made to cash purchasers. For  
sale by WITHINGTON & WILDE, office of L. J. Mustard and  
Spice Mills, 7 Dutch street, New-York, opposite Wm. Colgate  
& Co.'s Soap Factory. Also for sale, Coffees, Spices of all  
kinds, Cocoa, Saleratus, Indigo, Rice Flour, &c., pertaining to  
the trade. 1-13

**500 BARRELS OF SALMON: 2000 BARRELS NOS. 1**  
and 2 and 3 Mackerel, extra quality; 2000 quintals  
new Dried Codfish; 1000 lbs. new Smoked Salmon; 2000 boxes  
new Smoked Herrings; 2000 bbls. Whitefish; 200 bbls. new  
Codfish; Halibut, Blackfish, soused Salmon, Dutch Herrings,  
wholesale, by NELSON, WELLS & CO., 88 Dey street. 1-2

**MILLER, HARING & CO., WHOLESALE COMMISSION**  
Merchants for all kinds of Country Produce, and sales-  
men for all kinds of Live Stock, No. 3 Erie Place, Rende  
street, New-York. J. MILLER, S. D. HARING, H. K. MIL-  
LER. 1-4

## REAL ESTATE.

**JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.—BY JAMES M. MIL-**  
ler—Store No. 81 Maiden Lane.—James M. Miller will give  
his personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Mer-  
chants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture at the  
residence of families; also his personal attention to the sale  
of Cattle. 1-15

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL**  
Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall street, (Manhattan Bank Build-  
ing). Between Nassau and William streets, New-York.—  
A. H. N. gives his personal attention to sales of Real Estate,  
Ships and Stocks, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sales of Fur-  
niture at the residence of families, and General Merchandise.  
He also attends to Negotiating Sales, or Exchanging Real Es-  
tate at Private Sale, procuring Loans, or effecting Fire, Life,  
and Marine Insurance in the best Companies in the city. 1-2

## SASHES AND BLINDS.

**DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—IRA PORTER & CO.,**  
No. 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, keep constantly on  
hand a general assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, of different styles, and manufactured in the best man-  
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the kind in the city; hence we fill orders at short notice. Par-  
ticular attention paid to shipping. No. 8 Spruce street, near  
Nassau. 1-19

**DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, NO. 15**  
Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets, Wholesale  
and Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the at-  
tention of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his  
large and general assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes,  
and Blinds, manufactured of good, and in the best man-  
ner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to  
order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.  
F. W. T.'s connection with extensive manufacturers enables  
him to fill orders at short notice. 1-18

## STATIONERY.

**BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU-**  
TEL, No. 77 Maiden Lane, sell all articles in their line at  
low prices, at retail, or by the quantity.  
Account Books, Copying Presses,  
Writing Papers, Note Papers,  
Envelopes, Bills of Exchange,  
Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Memoranda Books,  
Hotel Registers, Time Books,  
Sets of Books for Societies, Portfolios,  
Writing Desks, Gold and Steel Pens,  
Scrap Books, Superior Writing Ink,  
Shipping Receipt Boxes, Elastic Paper Holders,  
Patent Inkstands, Seal Presses,  
Tin Cash and Deed Books, Pass and Copy Books,  
Manifold Letter Writers, Penknives,  
Bankers' Note Cases, Backgammon Boards,  
States, Pencils, Wax Wafers,  
Perforated Boards, Tissue Paper,  
Fancy Stationery in great variety. Diaries for 1854.  
Books ruled and bound to pattern.  
Job Printing executed at low rates. Cards, Circulars, Bill  
Heads, Checks, Receipts, &c.  
**FRANCIS & LOU TEL,**  
1-19 Stationers and Booksellers, 77 Maiden Lane.

**FALL TRADE.—1853.—HERTS BROTHERS, WHOLESALE**  
Stationers and Importers; English, French, and German  
Fancy Goods Warehousemen, &c., No. 241 Broadway, facing  
the Park, New-York.—The undersigned beg to inform the  
trade in general that they have opened their new store as  
above, where they intend keeping a constant supply of every  
article appertaining to the Stationery business, as also a full  
and varied assortment of English, French, and German Fancy  
Goods, Artists' Materials, Colors, &c., &c., the whole of which,  
being purchased for cash from the best markets in Europe,  
they can offer at prices that cannot fail to meet your approval.  
Their stock will be continually augmented by fresh arrivals  
of every new or desirable article in the European market,  
purchased expressly for their sales by Mr. D. B. HERTS,  
of London and Paris. Being confident that we can do as well  
for our customers as any house in this country, we solicit the  
favor of a call and examination of our stock, or your orders  
by mail, which will receive the prompt attention of  
Your obedient servants, **HERTS BROTHERS.**  
**HENRY B. HERTS, Jr.,**  
**JACOB HERTS.** 1-4

**STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—PECK &**  
Hoodless, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Importers and  
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Stationery of every description.  
No. 130 Pearl street and 30 Beaver street, near Wall street,  
New-York. Country Merchants supplied at low rates. Par-  
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porter and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every descrip-  
tion. Particular attention paid to orders.

## STOCK.

**FIRST GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND DAIRY**  
stock, in Westchester County, New-York, by JAMES M.  
MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile  
from Fordham, and fourteen miles from the City Hall, New-  
York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will  
take place on the 27th day of September, 1853.

Having been solicited by numerous cattle-breeders in my  
native county of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all  
may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to  
sell one or more animals, and my old friend, James Bathgate,  
having kindly consented to give the use of his capacious pre-  
mises upon which to make the first experiment, I have made  
the above announcement, and now invite all persons having  
high-bred grade cattle for sale, either in this or the adjoining  
States, to participate in the advantages offered. The name  
and full description of animals intended for sale, with the  
owner's name and residence, must be sent to my office, No.  
81 Maiden Lane, New-York, before the 15th of September,  
to be inserted in the catalogue, which will be ready for delivery  
on the 22d of September. The cattle must be on the ground  
before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or the evening previous,  
if possible, which will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, rain  
or shine.

The charges for selling, including all charges of advertising,  
catalogue, commission, &c., will be \$5 per head, except where  
special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.  
None but cattle of well-known breed of established character  
will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without  
reserve. If the experiment is successful, a sale will be held  
every year at some convenient point, making a great fair for  
the farmer and improved stock-breeder.

To those who know me, it is needless to say I have sold more  
blooded cattle than any other man in America; and to others,  
it is sufficient guaranty that the proposed sale will be fairly  
and honorably conducted. **JAMES M. MILLER,**  
1-14 81 Maiden Lane, New-York.

**MADAGASCAR OR LOPE-EARED RABBITS.—A FEW**  
pairs of these large and superb animals for sale. Price  
\$10 to \$15 per pair. **T. W. VAN NORDEN,**  
1-14 180 Water street.

**TERRIER DOGS, OF THE SMOOTH-HAIRED AND TAN-**  
ned muzzle breed. These are famous ratters, very active  
and make excellent farm dogs. **T. W. VAN NORDEN, 180 Water street.**  
1-14

**SUFFOLK PIGS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED**  
to receive orders for pure Suffolk Pigs, bred from stock  
imported in 1848 by the late William Stickney, also by the  
subscribers in January last.

**JOSEPH STICKNEY, Watertown, or**  
**ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.** 1-35w\*

## SCHOOLS.

**NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—THIS**  
Institution was chartered by the Legislature of the  
State of New-York, for the purpose of presenting to agricul-  
turalists the means for acquiring a knowledge of the arts and  
manages appropriate to their vocation; to prepare students  
for practical, active labor, by training the mind in a system  
which shall inculcate an intimate acquaintance with the  
sciences essential to agricultural success. To insure the de-  
velopment of principles and their application to the soil, the  
Legislature has required the purchase of not less than three  
hundred acres of land.

The Trustees, having accepted the trust confided to them  
by the Legislature, organized the State Agricultural College  
by the following appointments:

**JOHN DELAFIELD, President of the College.**  
**Hon. JOHN A. KING, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.**  
**JOEL W. BACON, Secretary.**

**N. B. KIDDER, Treasurer.**  
At a meeting of the Board, on the 4th of June, a Report was  
presented by B. P. Johnson, from a Special Committee on the  
Location of the College, declaring "that after an exami-  
nation of the Oaklands Farm, in Seneca County, they are  
entirely satisfied that the price asked for it is its fair value  
in the market for farming purposes; that it is, by previous  
preparation, by position, and variety of soil, in every respect  
adapted to the objects of the Institution; that the title is  
perfect; and recommend that the chain of title be entered at  
large on the minutes of the Board." &c. This farm is situated  
midway between the market towns of Waterville and Geneva,  
in full view of Seneca Lake, and overlooking the village  
of Geneva. Elevated about one hundred and five feet  
above the lake, it is free from causes disturbing health. Its  
soil varies from a strong clay to a sandy loam, presenting var-  
ieties sufficient for testing by experiment every doubtful  
question in relation to soils, and to exhibit the most approved  
system of cultivation.

The Trustees are prepared to receive, from farmers and  
friends of agriculture, proposals for the Capital Stock of the  
Institution, which will be distributed in shares of fifty dollars  
each, payable 10 per cent. on subscribing, 40 per cent. on 1st  
of July, 50 per cent. on 1st October.

The Trustees may be addressed (post-paid) at their respective  
residences, as follows:

**Hon. John A. King, Jamaica, Queens County; Henry Wager,**  
**Westerville, Oneida County; B. P. Johnson, Agricultural**  
**Rooms, Albany; Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County; N.**  
**B. Kidder, Geneva, Ontario County; Joel W. Bacon, Wate-**  
**ville, Seneca County; Tallmadge Delafield, Geneva, Ontario**  
**County; Wm. Buel, Rochester, Monroe County; John Dela-**  
**field, Oaklands, Seneca County.**

The officers of the College will endeavor to present subscrip-  
tion books in each County, that the College, so entirely agri-  
cultural and peculiarly the farmer's institution, may find its  
support widely diffused throughout the State.

The President will, upon application to him, give all need-  
ful information in relation to the ordinances, rules, and regu-  
lations of the College, and the course of instruction to be pur-  
sued.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
**JOEL W. BACON, Secretary.** 1-14

## SAFES.

**SALAMANDER MARBLE COMPANY.—SILAS G. HER-**  
**RING, Waterbury, 313 Broadway; Manufacturer, Hud-**  
**son street, corner Thirteenth street, New-York. Iron Mantels,**  
**Table-Tops, Columns, &c., marbleized under the superin-**  
**tendence of the inventors, R. F. & J. P. WILLIAMS. Finan-**  
**cial and General Business Department, J. RUSTON. Spec-**  
**imens may be seen at the Salamander Safe Depot, 138, 137, and**  
**139 Water street, New-York, and corner of Court and Jorale-**  
**mon streets, Brooklyn.**



## TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances have made it advisable to suspend the publication of the *New-York Agricultor, and Farm and Garden*.

In justice to the subscribers to those periodicals, we offer to refund the amount due on their subscriptions, or will send them the *American Agriculturist*, for Prospectus of which see below.

## PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME ELEVENTH OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will hereafter be published weekly, and contain 16 large quarto pages, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. A. B. ALLEN, so long favorably known as principal editor of the *Monthly Agriculturist*, will be the superintending Editor, and Mr. O. Judd, A. M., distinguished for his scientific and practical attainments, will be his associate. They will be assisted by a highly intelligent corps of agricultural writers, all of whom are either practical farmers, planters, stock-breeders, gardeners, or fruit-growers.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this periodical a STANDARD AGRICULTURAL WORK, which will convey to its readers weekly a large amount of information highly valuable to all interested in the culture of the soil.

This is the only weekly periodical of its kind published in the United States; and it will possess peculiar facilities for furnishing early reports of the produce, cattle, and grain-markets. These reports alone will be worth more than the cost of the paper to its subscribers.

The Editors are supplied with all the leading Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries, and the readers of the *Agriculturist* may look confidently to its pages for all new and established improvements in modes of farming, stock-breeding, &c., &c. While adhering to scientific accuracy, our aim will be to make science entirely subservient to practice.

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Every friend of agriculture is respectfully requested to act as agent in procuring subscriptions, which may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the publishers, if enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster.

ALLEN & CO.,

189 Water street, New-York.

N.B.—Subscriptions, advertisements, and all matters relative to the business part of the *Agriculturist*, should be addressed to Allen & Co., and all communications for the paper addressed to Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that James B. Swain, engaged by us about the *New-York Agricultor, and Farm and Garden*, has no authority or right to make any contract for or on our behalf, or to create any liability against us or either of us; or to receive subscriptions or collect money for advertisements; and we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any act of his.

LEWIS F. ALLEN,

RICHARD L. ALLEN,

Composing the firm of ALLEN & Co.

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NEWSPAPERS in the different towns in the country are requested to act as agents for this paper; responsible persons also in every district of the United States.

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For further information address the publishers, or call at their office, 189 Water street, New-York.

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## HORSE MARKETS.

A MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, Twenty-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor. 1-34

CHARLES GALLAGHER, LIVERY SALE, AND EXCHANGE STABLES, 91 East Twenty-fifth street, N. Y. 1-15

FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdalla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

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Short Horn or Durham cattle, Devons, Herefords, Alderney or Jersey and Ayrshires. Long-wooled Sheep—the Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Bakewell, and Lincoln. Mutton Sheep—the Southdown. Fine-wooled Sheep—such as the Saxon, Spanish, and French Merino.

The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious. 1-17

A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water street.

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5th. Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved, and never they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses. 1-17

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3d. It may be used either as a swarming or non-swarming Hive.

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This Hive was awarded the First Premium and a Diploma at the Ohio State Fair in 1881, also a Diploma at the Indiana State Fair, and a Premium at the New-York State Fair, and a large number of County Fairs in 1882. Also, the First Premium by the Licking Company Ohio Fair, where it has been used for three years in succession.

Price of individual right, with a recipe for the feed, \$5. Hive and right, \$6.

For State, County, and individual rights, or Hives, apply, post-paid, to E. W. PHELPS, Westfield, Mass.

Hives for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-17

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